The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1851. [No. 26.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK:—

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On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
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Camberwell, March 1851.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

The Benares Magazine.

No. XXVII., —— JUNE, 1851.

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No. XXVIII. will be published this month.

THE BENARES MAGAZINE is procurable at CANNO[illegible] and DUNLOP'S, Bombay. The Magazine is published numbers of about 200 pages, every alternate month; and is dev[illegible] theological, Oriental, and general polite literature. It advoca[illegible] the principles of the Church of the Reformation.

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No. XXVII.—JUNE, 1851.

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Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

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The
Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1851. [No. 26.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. HOME INTELLIGENCE.—The "Papal Aggression Bill" has made its actually 'last appearance" on the stage of the House of Commons: this took place on the 4th of July;—that is to say; on the 4th of July 1851, the British people, by their representatives, did to the Romans what the American people, by their representatives, did just three quarters of a century before, on the 4th of July 1776, to the British.—successfully repelled their aggression. The Romans do not relish their virtual evacuation of Britain any more than the British did their actual evacuation of America. We might draw an instructive comparison or contrast between the two aggressions and the two repulsions, but we forbear.

The Bill was carried by a majority of 263 against 46. Sir Frederick Thesiger, in supporting his amendments, made an able use of the last Papal bull, and the still more spicy document of the Archbishop of Florence, relative to the erection of a grand Roman Catholic cathedral in the very centre of London. In spite of the pathetic appeal of Lord John, the amendments of the Member for Abingdo[n] were retained by large majorities. The question now rests with the Lords, where the Bill was brought in and read a first time on the 7th ultimo, without comment, and was fixed for a second reading on the 21st ultimo. We shall see whether Cobbett was right when he thanked God for a House of Lords.

The Hon'ble and Hebrew Member for Greenwich appears to have thought discretion the better part of valor, for notwithstanding his unequivocal pledge to the electors to take his seat in the House, oaths or no oaths, he has since expressed his intention to wait and see what the Lords do with the "Oath of Abjuration Bill," which was passed in the Lower House on the 3rd ultimo. This change of mind on the part of Mr. Salomons would greatly disappoint those who are of opinion that there is no legal bar to Jews taking their seat in Parliament.

The "Farm Buildings Bill," for enabling landlords of entailed estates in England or Scotland to raise money for the erection or improvement of farm buildings, and to be chargeable on the estate, has been thrown out by the Lords—the English peers opposing it, and the Scotch supporting it as much needed in North Britain. The "Public Houses (Scotland) Bill," together with a shoa of other bills, have been rejected by the Commons.

The Pope and the Romish priesthood are bent now on the erection of another St. Peter's in London. This new edifice is to be built in the centre of the city, in a fine [po]sition, and in one of the most majestic streets of the [me]tropolis. It is to be organized on a very grand scale [an]d would have thought that recent events in St. Peter's [Pa]rimony would have prevented "the benevolent Pope [Pi]us IX." from applying to Italy for assistance in this [ma]tter; but no: a flaming appeal "to the piety and charity [of] Italians" has been published, in which the some[wh]at tarnished attractions of "an indulgence for one [hu]ndred days" is held forth to whomsoever shall contribute [ge]nerously to this end. In this document, and in a notification from the Archbishop of Florence, on the same [su]bject, there are some very amusing things—amusing for [the] impudence. In one place it is said, speaking of [Eng]land:—

"Among all the foreign missions, that of London presents the greatest hopes and demands. Those conversions to Catholicism so frequent and remarkable; that necessity which in the present day Protestants feel for instruction in Catholic concerns; those efforts which the ministers of error are now making to stop the spontaneous efforts of the nation towards truth, are strong reasons for conceiving the sweetest hopes of the return of the prodigal daughter to the bosom of its afflicted mother the Roman Church."

Thus the Roman hierarchy are flattering themselves with the hope of once more being the dominant Church in Britain. The pontiff, as if to show what a mere province of Rome Britain would be reduced to, should that event ever came to pass,—after saying that

"In this way there will be in the capital of the British Empire a Church, Roman not only in its faith and principles, but also in its rites, ceremonies, and practices of sound devotion,"

—goes on to say, that this new Church "will always be governed by a congregation of Italian priests founded at Rome, that the Roman spirit may alway influence the same." The appropriate answer to all this demonstration was the news of the adoption of Sir Frederick Thesiger's amendments, and the passing of the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill."

"What is to be done with the Crystal Palace?" Several plans are put forward for its disposal: a home contempo[rary] thus enumerates and comments on them:—

"A winter garden and promenade is one proposition; another is [the] asylum of animate and inanimate objects; and a third contemplates an annual repetition of the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. Let them assume as granted that the cost of erecting the Crystal Palace is already defrayed, and that there will be no objection on the part of the subscribers to turn it over as a free gift to the nation, while the costs of maintenance and repairs will be amply [re]paid by a small charge for admission. Unfortunately for these [de]sign projectors, there are two or three legal difficulties in the way, [to] say not to speak of others almost as great. For instance, there is no distinct and definite agreement, between the Royal Commissioners and the Woods and Forests, that the Park shall be given up [at] a certain period in the same condition as when the site was granted for the building, and it will require an Act of Parliament to get over this, which, considering the late period of the session at which we are now arrived, is not likely to be effected. Next there is the strong opposition of the noble and gentle inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who are nearly all greatly displeased at the vast accession of crowd and traffic along the line of road fronting their houses, as well as with the encroachment made on the former comparative solitude of the Park."

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE. PARIS.—A census, which has recently been taken in Paris, gives us some key to the [ca]uses of those frightful social and political hurricanes which occasionally devastate the gay and brilliant Capital of France. As in London, although in a much greater [pro]portional degree, an immense part of the population is plunged in the direst misery, and the means of existence of another great part are far from being sufficient. Where there is much poverty there is always much crime, and therefore you will not be surprized to hear that the number of professional pickpockets, house-breakers, assassins, and thieves, is larger in Paris, in proportion to the population than in any other city in Europe. But the more horrible fact still remains to be told. Low as the general estimate of French female virtue is, we are hardly prepared to hear that between *half and two-thirds* of the adult female population are abandoned women, licensed by the police, or living under the protection of men without being married. Entire quarters of the town are occupied by families whose union has been blessed by neither God nor man. In the entries of children, one sees column after column, page after page, and book, headed "*Illegitimate.*" The vast majority of females who come under the denomination of *rentières* and *propriataires* are women of loose character; and of the famous class of *grisettes* that is to say, shoebinders, dressmakers, shopgirls, &c., ninety-nine out of a hundred are impure. The number of houses of ill fame is enormous. In fact, such a mass of awful iniquity and scandalous immorality never was collected in so small a space since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah.

General CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE *in our next issue.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

THE NEW REVENUE SURVEY.—Except the General Survey made by the Imperial Mahomedan Government of Delhi, no other was ever made, or, at least, of no other is there any record. It was a measure worthy of the benevolence, magnanimity, and sagacity of Acbar. The only great statesman in succeeding times to whom such an idea might have occurred, and by whom it might have been carried into execution, was Nana Furnavees; but he probably was of too selfish a disposition to take an interest in the welfare of the ryots, farther than was necessary for ensuring the general prosperity of the country; and the territory over which his direct influence extended was not, like an empire, too extensive for a mind like his to ascertain its capabilities. Himself a Brahman, and at the head of a large party of Brahmans, he had means of information which no Emperor of Delhi or English Governor ever possessed; and he knew well to what extent taxation could be carried without drying up the sources of revenue;—not so his successors in the management of the finances at Poona: they set about killing the goose that laid the golden egg; and we have been credibly informed by an intelligent European gentleman who had examined the original documents, that though after the time of Nana the burdens laid on the ryots were augmented, the sum collected diminished just in proportion to the additions to the taxes, fields being everywhere thrown out of cultivation through the inability of the cultivators to pay the sums demanded of them. As long, however, as all the money collected was spent in the country, the burden was less felt; but when the English Government succeeded, and many of the Mahratta nobility, who had formerly lived in affluence and fed large bands of retainers were, from altered circumstances, forced to reduce their establishments, the money no more returned to the producers as it had done before, and they became less able to pay the assessment. In these circumstances the regulation of the whole matter of the revenue depended in a great measure on the collector of a particular district and his assistants.

Though the original imperial assessment was the professed basis of the collection, it had been so far modified by the improvement or deterioration of particular fields in their powers of production, since it was made, as to be nearly useless when applied to individual cases. The practical rule then came to be, that themselves demanded this year what was paid the last, or the average of a series of past years, or a modification of this according to the judgment of the particular collector, at the time of his making the annual *jama bundee*, or fixing of the collection. The faults of this system were numerous. All in reality depended on the judgment of one man; in consequence of which, in one district the cultivators were lightly taxed, in the adjoining collectorate heavily. Room was given to the subordinate agents of Government to exact more than had been actually fixed upon by the collectors, and thus—to oppress the ryots, and fraudulently enrich themselves—inflicting a physical injury on the one party and a moral on the other. The ryots were deprived of every inducement to improve their lands. If a man of some energy, and who had a little money, dug a well so as to be able to cultivate a few acres, in the dry season, by means of irrigation, next year an additional tax was laid upon him: his neighbours seeing this, smiled at the effects of his industry, and were confirmed in their habits of indolence. If another took the precaution to make a bargain with the collector that the whole benefit of the irrigation should be his for ten years, he was safe enough if the same collector remained in the district; but if a new man came, he of course knew nothing of the engagement made by his predecessor, nor could his establishment enlighten him, unless a doceur, almost equal to the tax itself, were presented to refresh their memories.

A new General Survey, then, of all the country, to form the basis of a new assessment, was imperatively required; and after all preliminaries had been settled, the Survey was committed to the charge of Mr. Pringle, then a young civilian of ability, and well acquainted with the Mahratta language. The whole work was to be performed by his native establishment, and he was to superintend it, without taking any share in the practical operations of measuring and ascertaining the quality of the soil. The Collector Robertson and some others, too well acquainted with what the Mahratta character had been under the last Peshwas, objected to the plan from the beginning, and declared that such a Survey could not possibly give satisfaction, either to Government or to the ryots. Nevertheless, either from over-weaning confidence in the character of the agents, or coerced by the penny-wise and pound-foolish system of the Indian Government, the Governor in Council of Bombay ordered Mr. Pringle to make the Survey according to the original scheme. It was accordingly commenced, and carried on till the whole at least of the Poona Collectorate was completed. The Government then ordered the Collector of Poona to carry it into effect by making it the basis of his collection. When this become known among the ryots, the collector was assailed by a perfect storm of remonstrances, and on inquiry he found the Survey to be really so unequal and so unjust as to make it impossible for him to obey the orders of Government. He remonstrated and called for inquiry, but in vain: the Government were determined; and because he would not do what in conscience he could not, he had the common reward of conscientious men—that of being removed from his situation, and giving place to one more complying. But even the new incumbent could not long carry on a system based on gross injustice, and Government at last were forced to give way, and appoint a committee to test the Survey. This was done, and it was pronounced altogether unjust and useless; so that nothing remained but to set it wholly aside, and begin the work a new, after the loss of several years, and several lakhs of rupees. Such was the disastrous commencement of the great work which, though begun more than twenty years ago, has not yet been completed.

It will no doubt be naturally asked, what checks were employed by Mr. Pringle, and how came he to allow the work to be so badly done, or the records of the Survey falsified in such a way as to render them wholly worthless? The check on which Mr. Pringle mainly [illegible] was this,—that in every village, when the work was completed, he sent on all his establishment, and staid himself a day behind them. On that day he assembled the patel and all the ryots; read to them the results of the Survey; stated the quantity of land each cultivator held, and the rent each had to pay; and then he asked them if any one of them had anything to object to the arrangement. The patel and some of the principal parties present, in the name of all the rest, universally declared that they had nothing to object, but were perfectly satisfied. Our readers will probably say, what could be fairer than this, and how can you after that say that the assessment was unequal and unjust? It requires a large share of European sagacity to fathom Brahmanical cunning. The head-man of the native establishment was a Brahman and a Shastree, and he managed the whole affair so well that he hoodwinked the Saheb, and scraped together for himself—some say one, some two lakhs of rupees, though probably even the lower figure is an exaggeration. The way he managed the affair, as afterwards ascertained from the confession of some of the accomplices, was this. As soon as they came to a village they measured the land, and estimated the produce as fairly as they could, and with accuracy enough for practical purposes. They then sent to the patel and richest of the cultivators a message, that if they wished for an easy assessment they must come down with hard cash, and give these poor simple people hints, though it was not a thing to be openly spoken about, that [illegible] either would have a share, or that he had such an intention for the Shastree as to desire to see him comfortable when the Survey was over. But the money was not given to any one. A certain house was pointed out, at the door of which was a peon, but in which no one was to be seen, and the bags of rupees were taken and laid down in a corner of that house. These rupees were afterwards divided, according to a regular scale of distribution, among all the members of the establishment. On the reception of the money the map of the village was retouched; black soil became red; white, black; good, indifferent; and bad good,—according to the forthcoming or non-forthcoming of the rupees. Thus cooked, the Survey was written out,

esented to Mr. Pringle, and this was the document ding to which the ryots were to be taxed. To the Government, the money to be raised was much same as under the old system, and to secure the rate of the patel's rich ryots, the assessment on their lands was lowered, while that on those of their poorer brethren was raised. The natural respect felt and exercised towards superiors in India prevented the poor ryots from speaking out in the presence of the patel and their richer neighbours; and it was not till they saw the additional tax actually about to be laid on, and could find access singly to the collector, that the true state of the case came to be known.

Some further remarks we have to make on the Survey, after it was resumed on a new basis, must be reserved to our next issue.

A few Remarks on the Bengal Army and Furlough Regulations. By a Bombay Officer.

This is the title of a very remarkable *brochure* that has just issued from the *Bombay Times'* Press. The writer of the pamphlet is "a Bombay Officer," and one of great merit and distinction. His subject is a very delicate one, "the *indiscipline* and faults, manifold and glaring, of the Bengal Army." A "Bombay Officer" requires to possess very peculiar qualifications for doing justice to such a subject: a thorough knowledge of, and intimate acquaintance with the Bengal Army; charity, and benevolence that can witness emulation without jealousy, and sincerely, magnanimously, desire and seek a rival's good; a sound judgment that, adopting a right standard and just criteria, can discern between real or essential and imaginary or unimportant departures therefrom; a candour and impartiality that can faithfully represent facts, and praise or dispraise without hyperbole. Now, does our author possess these qualifications?—we are fully satisfied that he possesses them in a very high and uncommon degree.

It was natural and very appropriate for a writer on this subject to allude, in the introduction of his "Remarks," to the measures and orders of the late Commander in Chief of the Indian Army. He has made such an allusion in an honest independent, and officer-like manner. We entirely concur in all that he has said on this point; we feel assured the Army generally will concur in it; and we believe the friends and admirers of the late Chief will be compelled to admit the justness of the Remarks. We quote our author's words:—

"Sir C. Napier, in his farewell order to the Indian Army, he placed in a strong light before the public the deficiency of rig moral feeling and of honorable pride, which he says exists an which to a certain extent assuredly does exist, among the European Officers of Bengal; and which has caused such lamentable effects in every part of the Army of that Presidency.

"It is only a portion of these defects of the Bengal Army which Sir C. Napier has attacked, or rather which he has mentioned; for his last order, however speciously worded, appears more like a parting curse on the Army, the command of which he was compelled to resign, than a serious attempt to remedy the evils which he asserts exist in it. By his own showing, the late Commander in Chief, for more than a year before the publication of that order, was fully aware of the existing state of affairs, yet apparently no effort whatever was made by him to correct it, while he had the power of doing so; on the contrary, instead of endeavouring to reform the Army of Bengal, Sir C. Napier was setting that Army an example of gross insubordination, and contempt of authority.

"With what grace could he inculcate the necessity of submission to discipline on his subordinates, when he himself was persevering and continually guilty of disobedience, to the lawful authority of his superiors. Those best acquainted with the subject, and with the man, cannot persuade themselves that the publication of the order above-mentioned was really intended to benefit the Army of Bengal, or the Indian Army generally. Sir C. Napier has censured the officers of Bengal for certain evils, and to some extent he is undoubtedly right in his remarks: but his censures would have possessed more force, and his opinions have been regarded with more respect, had the feeling which prompted them been more evidently pure.

"The motives of the late Commander in Chief appear the more questionable, if observed by the light of another order which was issued by him a very short time before the more notorious farewell address: his order regarding promotions in the Native Army of Bengal is the one alluded to.

"The evident and unavoidable consequence of fully carrying into effect such an order, is the entire ruin of the Bengal Army; this will be shown hereafter. Sir C. Napier asserts that the proceedings common among the officers of the Bengal Army prove them to be no gentlemen, and assuredly he has himself, by his last order, done his utmost to make them no officers. Talent, skill, energy, high principle, and soldier-like pride fall alike crushed and powerless under such a system of promotion as Sir C. Napier has ordered to be strictly enforced with regard to the Native Army of Bengal. Of what use is it for the zealous European officers to endeavour to instruct the Native, and to make him really, and not in name only, a soldier?—of what use is it for the latter to endeavour to learn, when neither instruction, nor acquirement, nor merit of any kind, avails to advance the Sepoy a single step? Nothing but the most deplorable ignorance and folly on the one hand, or the deepest hatred and malice on the other, could have given rise to such a fatal measure. Notwithstanding his baggage-corps, and other incredible absurdities in India, no one has ever accused Sir C. Napier of imbecility."

We have said that our author possesses the requisite qualifications for doing justice to his important and delicate subject. The witness he bears of himself, with respect to his qualifications, carries with it the conviction of its truth. There is the modesty and honesty of the "*mens conscia recti*" about it; there is the frankness and respect of the officer and gentleman. He gives his testimony in these words:—

"For myself, I shall endeavour to write exactly as if I were myself an officer of the Bengal Army, my judgment may be erroneous, and my opinions unsound, but my motives are undoubtedly good, they are the wish honestly to serve my honourable masters and my country, and to benefit, in my humble capacity, the Service to which I am proud to belong. I have served altogether twenty-three years; have never been absent from my duty; and have long commanded a Native corps of high repute during the course of my service; I have seen a good deal of the Bengal Army, and have conversed much with its officers.

"With the opportunities and experience above-mentioned, my observations and opinions may be useless and unsound, but they cannot justly be deemed presumptuous, or hasty. With regard to the facts which I may adduce,—to the accuracy of those which state of my own knowledge I pledge the word of an honest man and a gentleman: for all others not witnessed by myself, there will also be forthcoming full and sufficient evidence."

The Bengal Army has certainly gained a most unenviable notoriety within the last few years. Its want of good discipline, and its abounding evils and faults have been published in every variety of way, and most unsparingly censured. The press of India and of Britain, and even of France, has teemed with every possible form of reprehension and condemnation. To the many good officers and honorable gentlemen in that Army, this must have been mortifying and grievous. We believe that they will rejoice in the appearance of this pamphlet; that they will cordially hail an honest and honorable effort, on the part of a good soldier and officer, to effect the needed reform. They will understand that it was necessary for him to "lay open the sores with an unsparing hand," and to "apply the caustic freely"; and, foreseeing the good which must result from really professional and skilful treatment, they will not think him "an enemy because he tells pain," but thank him, and aid him in his friendly offices. Our "Bombay Officer" has a very distinct apprehension of the real evils that actually exist; a thorough understanding of their nature, derived from an accurate knowledge of their causes; and clear, decided views as to the best methods of remedying them. He states what appear to him to be "the most serious faults existing in, and peculiar to the Bengal Army," in the following category:—

"First.—The want of a high moral tone, and the existence of a certain laxity of principle among the European officers, in common with European society in general, in the Bengal Presidency.

"Secondly.—The want of power placed in the hands of Regimental Commanding Officers; the want of confidence reposed in, and support afforded to them, by the Commander in Chief, and by Government.

"Thirdly.—The most pernicious system of drawing pay by Companies, direct from the Divisional Pay-master, instead of by Regiments, which again tends to bring Regimental Commanders in contempt, and to reduce their power and usefulness.

"Fourthly.—The most defective system of conducting officers messes.

"Fifthly.—The entire absence of a proper confidence between the officers and the Native soldiers.

"Sixthly.—The most pernicious practice of attending to the caste of Native soldiers, thereby frequently excluding from our ranks the best material for soldiers, and enlisting the very worst.

"Seventhly.—The very bad and fatally injurious system of promotion existing with respect to Native officers and soldiers.

"Eighthly.—The entire absence of a proper discipline throughout the Native part of the Bengal Army."

This is a long and black catalogue. On each of the eight specifications he enlarges—adducing the proof, assigning the cause, and prescribing the remedy. We must look into the several portions of the discussion again, and also into his remarks on the recent order regarding the acquisition of the native languages by the officers of the Army, and on the Furlough Regulations. Meanwhile, we recommend the pamphlet to the candid attention and study of all who are interested in the honor and efficiency of the Army of India.

REPORT OF THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.—We mentioned in our notice of the Report of the Elphinstone Institution, in our last issue, that we should require to dwell at some length on certain points in the teaching of the History class. There is no branch of academic study more important than History; none containing loftier or more precious lessons, when the study is rightly conducted. It is, as was long ago remarked, "philosophy teaching by example"; and inasmuch as example is better than precept, philosophy is never so powerful and persuasive an instructress as when she presses home on the minds and hearts of men the great events of history, and the truths which they embody. So much is this the case, that the expression "GOD IS IN HISTORY" has been uttered and echoed on all sides, until it has passed into a proverb. Unquestionably to the humble and docile heart, God is manifested in the movements of His providence, as clearly as He is in the works of Nature; and if it be true, according to the saying that is in every mouth, that the latter ought to lift us up to Nature's God, it is equally true that History is studied imperfectly and amiss unless it be continually our desire to watch therein the lofty procession of the presence and operation of the Great Ruler, and "far off [illegible] steps adore." True, our Humes and Gibbons would sneer at the idea of tracing the presence of God in History, but that is only what we expect from men wholly destitute of religious principle; and if our Macaulays also might perchance treat the sentiment with cold contempt, it is no more than was to be looked for from such clever and well-informed, but withal superficial writers, who are entirely devoid of that deeper insight which is the heritage only of earnest and reverential and God-fearing spirits.

We may perhaps be asked, whether we would then introduce moral and religious lessons into every portion of historical study?—whether, for instance, we would finish off an enumeration of the Roman emperors, or the kings of England, with a theological disquisition?—we shall meet that query by putting another. When the illustrious Newton concludes his "*Principia*" with these memorable words, "AND THUS MUCH CONCERNING GOD, TO DISCOURSE OF WHOM DOES CERTAINLY BELONG TO NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,"—does the philosopher mean that every proposition of the laws of motion, or the properties of the lever, is to have a religious application appended to it?—of course not: yet Sir Isaac had a meaning, a meaning patent to all who are willing to see it; and our meaning is the same as his, save only that we should be disposed to claim for History a moral significancy, as a directress in the suggestion of religious lessons, beyond even that which pertains to the Natural Sciences.

With these views of the nature and office of History, it has been to us a painfully interesting thing to turn over pages after pages of historical questions and answers in the Report before us, and find no reference to a superintending Providence. So far as these exercises show, the march of events in this terrestrial scene might be as purposeless as a dance of atoms, and the Supreme Disposer, like the fancied deity of Epicurus,

"Semota a rebus nostris sejunctaque longe."

In connexion with this subject, we must particularly advert to the treatment of the Reformation. We know of no period in the whole compass of history (always excepting the time in which Christianity dawned from heaven on a world plunged in moral darkness and corru[ption] so rich in the noblest lessons; so suggestive of high heavenward aspirations; so fitted, as the poet would s[ay]

"To rouse the sensual from the sleep
Of death, and win the vacant and the vain
To noble raptures;"

as the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Nor, consequently, do we know any period of time to which the attention of the youth of India can be more profitably directed, if we desire that they, for themselves and others, should seek the truest liberty, and become high-souled *reformers*. Only think, for instance, of the moral sublime of the spectacle presented at the Diet of Worms, when, in the midst of congregated princes and prelates and nobles, who gave him only the alternative of retractation or mortal hostility, the solitary Martin Luther spoke the electric words,—"*Here I stand; I can nothing else: God help me! Amen!*" This is an age in which we hear much talk of heroes; and in the unflinching courage—in the conscientious adherence to principle rather than life—then exhibited by the reformer, every Romanist even, whose mind is not wholly darkened by prejudice, would recognize a heroic elevation. Nor are such spirit-stirring lessons few in the history of the reformers.

We are informed in the Report of the Professor of History, that "on the progress of civilization, religious changes, &c, notes were given from Guizot and F. Schlegel, writers whose views are diametrically opposed to each other." Acknowledging here the apparent desire to avoid a one-sided representation, we yet cannot for a moment admit that the view which the students could thus obtain of the Reformation was anything except a caricature. Guizot presents what may be termed the non-religious Protestant view of the great movement; Schlegel, the ultra-Popish view: let these, then, act and react on each other as they may, the neutralized product is no more a correct picture of the Reformation than of the Reform Bill. For if, in treating of the Reformation, the reformers are not to be utterly ignored; if the Luthers, Calvins, and Zuingles of the Continent; the Cranmers and Ridleys of England; the Hamiltons and Knoxes of Scotland, are to be thought of, then was the Reformation a spiritual movement; a work of faith; a struggle for the truth of God: and the prayers and tears of Martin Luther were, what his associates believed them to be, far more potent engines against Rome than all the wise counsels of the Elector of Saxony, or the keen sword of the Landgrave of Hesse. "The history of the Reformation is the history of one of the greatest out-pourings of the life that cometh from God." Such is the belief of all religious Protestants, of all who sympathize with the reformers. Now what we demand is this, *viz.*, that if the great subject is to be touched at all in the Elphinstone Institution, that the language and declared aims of the reformers themselves be faithfully given; that the *spiritual* end they ever professed to seek be never lost sight of. The bearing of the Reformation on civil liberty; its being a vindication of intellectual freedom, and so on, are subjects, *in their place*, not unsuitable: but these were not the things for which the reformers struggled, for which so many shed their blood. And the least possible thing that can be done to set this grave matter right, is that some work that really does attempt to describe the real—that is the religious—aims of the reformers, be introduced as a class-book; and in addition to the cold approbation of Guizot, and the malignant detraction of Schlegel, let the vivid sketches of Merle D'Aubigne, which already enjoy a world-wide reputation, be submitted to the students. We are putting this matter on the lowest possible ground—on ground to which perhaps many readers of the *Guardian* may object as too low. We do not insist on the religious Protestant view of the Reformation being solely given: we care not now to discuss the question of the fitness of Schlegel as a text-book; but we do insist on Merle D'Aubigne, or some similar writer, being introduced, unless the study of the Reformation is to be a repetition of the old absurdity—the enacting of the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted.

We may be told in reply, perhaps, that our request cannot be listened to, inasmuch as religion is debarred

from Government seminaries: be it so,—then let the subject of the Reformation be debarred.

Our observations have extended too far to allow of our remarking on the Popish historian Lingard being read (read, so far as we can see, without any Protestant work in connexion,) for the important reigns of Mary and Elizabeth of England. Nor can we now comment, as we intended, on such passages in the answers of the students as the following:—

"The faults with which the Reformation is charged, charged truly, by its adversaries, are the multiplicity of sects it gave rise to, and the long series of religious wars, and the violent and malignant persecutions which were its inevitable consequences."

By parity of reasoning we should condemn Christianity: for it has been the *occasion*—though most assuredly not the *cause*—of similar things.

The sentiments of the *Bombay Guardian* on the unspeakable importance of having education pervaded by religion, are too well known to require our now insisting upon them; nevertheless, we have sought, in the earlier part of our review of the Report, to do justice to the men who conscientiously and diligently discharge, in the Government seminary, the educational duties to which they are appointed. It would have afforded no small satisfaction if we could have included the History class in the general estimate.

Finally, should it be contended—and should it also be proved, on the possibility of doing which we do not now enter—that the evils which we have pointed out are inevitable in a Government institution, then we have only to request our readers that they be careful to exonerate from blame the teacher, while they deplore with us the melancholy inperfections of the teaching.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—The eleventh and last difficulty stated by our correspondent is as follows:—

"Is it not the case that the four evangelists, in their accounts of Christ's resurrection, agree in nothing except that the women, in their morning visit to the sepulchre, found the body gone, and some one in a white garment that spoke to them? Do they not differ as to the number of the women; as to the number of persons dressed in white who appeared to the women; as to the words spoken by these persons; as to the circumstance of the women mentioning the matter to the disciples, which Matthew, Luke, and John say they did, while Mark says, "they said nothing to any man;" as to the parties to whom Jesus appeared; and as to the locality of such appearance,—Matthew saying that Jesus commanded the disciples to go into Galilee, and that they went thither; Luke saying that he commanded them not to depart from Jerusalem, and that they remained there?"

Mark says, "they said *nothing* to any man," means that they said nothing to any one whom on their return, but went straight to the disciples to deliver the message with which *they* had been charged. So our Lord commanded his disciples to salute no man by the way, at the same time that he commissioned them to go and preach the Gospel.

If any of the evangelists pretends to narrate all the events of the day. The appearance of Christ to Peter is not even but merely alluded to. We have no mention of the movements of Christ immediately after his resurrection during some six or eight hours of this day. We have no reason to believe that any one of them is related in full. Probably a full report of the important conversations then held would fill another book as large as Matthew. There is no one that is longer then the Gospel of Matthew. We can refer to a sermon, by Jonathan Edwards, longer than the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and which when preached was listened to with the deepest attention. And how long was the discourse held by our Lord with the two who walked to Emmaus (seven miles from Jerusalem)!

Matthew or mentions one person in a case, and relations another person in that

any, does not involve any discrepancy. One may say that he is expecting his brother from England; and shortly after to another party, that he is expecting his sister; and the same day may tell somebody else that he is looking for some friends; each of these parties may receive somewhat different idea from the others; yet would there be no discrepancy in the statements. It is not one narrative in a thousand that contains the whole truth, or even all it needs to. Many a book has been make to sink like a stone in the ocean of oblivion because of excessive minuteness. But we need not dwell on this difficulty, having noticed it before.

We will mention the principal incidents connected with the resurrection of Christ, in the order in which we think they occurred:—

When the body of Christ was taken down from the cross, several of the women from Galilee waited to see whither it would be conveyed; and having ascertained this, returned to their places of abode, to make preparations for the anointing of his body. These preparations were suspended during the Jewish Sabbath, but resumed after twilight-fall on Saturday.

Very early on Sunday morning an earthquake took place; an angel descended (incorrectly rendered "the angel"); perhaps he was not alone, but another was with him, though not as yet mentioned; the stone was rolled away; the keepers became immoveable with terror; as soon as they had sufficient strength they fled into the city; Christ left the sepulchre, and the angels entered it.

Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, Salome, Joanna, and other women (how many we know not), at an early hour on the same morning, came to the sepulchre with spices, hoping that in some way they might obtain access to the body. They were ignorant of the guard that had been stationed, but knew that there would be a stone at the mouth of the sepulchre.

Finding the stone removed, they drew near and looked in. Some or all of them entered in, and perceived that the body was gone. They were much perplexed by this. Mary Magdalene immediately considered that here was which the disciples ought to be made she hastened to the place where Peter to give them the information. Scarcely than the other women observed in the the right hand, an angel, and presently one only appears to have addressed them. them, "Fear not; for I know that ye seek areth, the crucified. But why seek ye the the dead? He is not here, but is risen; said, 'Behold the place where he was laid.' And now, in haste, and tell his disciples, Peter especially, that he risen from the dead, and that he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall you see him." They were unable to speak a word in reply; but hurried from the place under the mingled influence of fear and joy.

It is not necessary to suppose that they all body: probably the apostles had differe in Jerusalem, (though they might have blage,) and some of the women mi and some to others; to some of th appeared, Matt. xxviii. 9, 10. hearing the report of M sepulchre, followed by Mary: in John xx. is a description of their visit: they returned to the city.

Jesus appears to Mary Magdalene, John xx. 11—17. It is objected, however, that Mark says, Christ appeared first to Mary.

Answer.—Mark mentions three appearances, and of these that to Mary was first. We remember that Dr. Robinson, the lexicographer, understood it so. The first not absolutely, but relatively. This view is sustained by the fact that the third appearance is introduced by the word ὕστερον, "*lastly*,"—though it was only the last of those three. Christ appeared five times on that day. The idea of Mark is probably this: Christ on rising did not at first appear to his apostles; he appeared to Mary Magdalene before he appeared to any of the brethren; and he appeared to two disciples that were not apostles before he appeared to these last. His aim was to show that the apostles were not foremost in all this matter. On this

great day they were the last to be convinced, and the ast to behold.

Matt. xxviii. 2—4, has a pluperfect sense, and introduced here to explain the removal of the stone.

The declaration that Christ would appear in Galilee mentioned for the benefit of his disciples generally, mos whom resided in that province. Probably many were Jerusalem at this time, for the celebration of the fes but our Lord appeared to none scarcely, except the elev in Jerusalem. After they returned to their native p vince, he appeared to above five hundred brethren at on It was forty days after, when they were assembled aga at Jerusalem for the feast of Pentecost, and when he was about to ascend into heaven, that he commanded the apostles to tarry in Jerusalem until endued with power from on High.

One thing is manifest in these narratives—the entire absence of all study to banish the appearance of inconsis tencies. The evangelists wrote, conscious that they could not utter anything but the truth, and assured that the Spirit of Truth who guided them, would also guide the teachable to a right understanding of what they were writing.

Religious Intelligence.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—We were, it would appear, misinformed respecting an offer of the Bishopric of Bombay having been made to the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt. By the mail which arrived on Saturday last authentic intelligence has been received of the nomination to this diocese of the Rev. John Harding, Rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St. Ann, Blackfriars, and for several years the zealous Honorary Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

We have seen several private letters speaking of this appointment in terms of much joy and thankfulness. One writer, no mean authority, says, "He is in all respects admirably fitted for the office—wise, able, conciliatory but above all, he will come among you in the blessing of the Gospel of Christ."

Mr. Harding has long been known as a z of missions; and he will, we have a goo come among us in the spirit of a missionary B the place of the esteemed and beloved Bisho filled by no unworthy successor. We know th deration alleviates the pain which our late exc p feels at his reluctant retirement from his Mr. Harding was selected to preach the anniversa emon of the Church Missionary Society two years ag which sermon will be found in the Report of the Chur h Missionary Society for 1848-49. It will repay perusa , as an able, ithful, practical statement of evangelical tr th.

Harding purposes leaving England for the sphere the 20th October or 20th November. have seen name the former date, and hope it may be the former. The to be our Bisho is truly a matter we commend Him to the prayers coming among us may be the means of greatly promoting the glory of God in this diocese.

WE conclude to-day our notice of the last General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

The subject of Home Missions, more especially of the evangelization of the masses in the large towns of Scotland, was brought before the Assembly with the prominence which its importance demands, and gave a peculiar and distinguishing character to the Assembly. For a brief period antecedent to the disruption, and under the auspices of Dr. Chalmers, this cause commanded the attention, and excited the deep interest of the Church; and within a few years, nearly two hundred churches were added to the ecclesiastical establishment of the country. Since that period the Home Mission has contemplated little more than the supply of ordinances to the members of the Free Church in destitute localities; its operations have not been characterized by aggressive- ss; it has scarcely deserved the name of a mission. But new impulse has now been given to this cause, which ill assuredly be followed by mighty results. By a full posure of the condition of the large towns, and especially Glasgow, the Assembly was made aware of, and alive the urgent need existing for immediate and energetic n, for the purpose of reclaiming the destitute masses are living in heathenism within its own sphere of The following statistics will give some idea of xtent of the destitution: they were laid before the bly by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, whose very and interesting speech it is difficult to epitomize:—

"If the population of Glasgow had remained stationary from the period of Dr. Chalmers's ministry in it till the present hour—if the Census of 1831 had shown that we still stood at the old limit of 150,000—the entire apparatus of Christian ministers and places of worship which Glasgow at this moment possesses would have done little more than put it on a level with the ecclesiastical provision which the other large towns of Scotland actually enjoy. This assertion may seem almost incredible, but it is true. In order that I might be in a condition to submit to the Assembly something approaching, at least, to a comparative estimate of the ecclesiastical provision at present existing in the chief towns of Scotland, I have obtained answers, with respect to every town having more than 20,000 inhabitants, to the following queries:—1st, The amount of the population? 2nd, The number of Protestant Christian ministers? 3rd, The number of Protestant Christian places of worship? 4th, The total number of sittings which these places of Protestant Christian worship contain? In framing these queries I purposely left out Socinians, because they are not Christians, and Roman Catholics, because their's is the religion not of Christ, but of Antichrist—a religion which teaches for doctrines the commandments of men, and that makes even those commandments of God which it does teach, void through its false and corrupt traditions. The answers which I have received embrace Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, Paisley, Greenock, Perth, and Glasgow. In the tabular statement of these answers, which I have prepared, Glasgow is put last in the series, in order that the facts as to all the other towns may be in view of the Assembly when they come to consider the ecclesiastical state of Glasgow:—

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF TOWNS OF SCOTLAND.

Towns.	Population.	Number of Ministers.	Proportion of Ministers to Population.	Number of Places of Worship.	Proportion of Places of Worship to Population.	Number of Church Sittings.	Proportion of Church Sittings to Population.	
Edinburgh.....	160,984	66	1 to 1,600	88	1 to 1,535	97,000	1 to 2	...
Aberdeen.....	71,945	49	1 to 1,468	44	1 to 1,634	38,134	1 to 2 3-10ths.	Or 44 sittings to 100.
Dundee.....	62,000	37	1 to 1,870	33	1 to 1,939	29,700	1 to 2 1-10th.	Or 61 to 100.
Paisley.....	47,951	30	1 to 1,600	26	1 to 1,536	20,030	1 to 2 12-20ths.	Or 54 to 100.
Greenock.....	36,000	23	1 to 2,050	23	1 to 1,700	16,915	1 to 2 1-10th.	Or 51 to 100.
Perth.....	20,000	...	...	13	1,080	7,000	1 to 2 8-10ths.	Or 39 to 100.
Glasgow.....	329,097	192	1 to 1,714	192	1,714	105,000	1 to 3 1-10th.	Or 32 to 100.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

well aware, and I wish it to be distinctly borne in mind, that such can give us only a very imperfect idea of the actual religious, or even ical state of the several communities to which these statistics refer. without meaning, however, to attach more importance to the statistics ich I have submitted than they really possess, it must be abundantly obvious hat they point to Glasgow as unspeakably the most clamant case of spiritual destitution that any town in Scotland can produce. If even such cities as Aberdeen and Edinburgh, with a minister and church to every 1,500 and 1,600 of the inhabitants, have still their back-lanes and bye-ways from which the Sabbath bell can hardly draw forth a solitary worshipper to the House of God, —what must be the case in Glasgow, where we have not more than one church and minister, on the average, to every 3,300 people! By the well-known, elaborate, and accurate statistics of Mr. W. Collins, laid before the Religious Instruction Commission in 1836, it was conclusively established that church sittings are required for about 60 per cent. of any town population that is in the habit of attending church. According to this proportion, Glasgow would require, for its 360,000 inhabitants included within the Parliamentary bounds, no fewer, in round numbers, than 200,000 church sittings. In point of fact, exclusive of the seven Popish chapels, and the one Socinian chapel, and a few of the nondescript sectaries which exist in all great towns, it possesses, in all other places of worship put together, only about 105,000 sittings. Even, therefore, if it were so that all these places of worship were filled every Sabbath-day, the melancholy fact would remain, that at least 95,000 persons, who ought to be in attendance in the House of God, would be without any Protestant Christian place of worship to which they could find admittance."

A large sum of money has already been subscribed in Glasgow for building territorial churches there. A large and influential committee was appointed by the Assembly to excite and maintain an interest in this cause. The work is a great one: it is altogether a hopeful work. By the blessing of God, the waste places of Jerusalem will be restored, and Glasgow shall flourish by the preaching of the Word.

We pass over without notice the subjects of Popery and the conversion of the Jews, both of which occupied a prominent place in the proceedings of the Assembly: we shall have occasion to refer to them when we treat of these interesting subjects in another form.

We regret that we cannot give our readers the whole of Dr. Duff's concluding speech; but it occupied two hours in the delivery, and it cannot be epitomized. We give only the very last paragraph:—

"Pre-eminently has the Lord honored us as a Church and nation: oh, that we may be exalted pre-eminently to honor Him, by the more vigorous discharge of our high functions, in conserving the cause of a pure evangelism at home, and diffusing the blessings of a pure evangelism abroad, even to the ends of the earth! Then would it conspicuously appear that the intrinsic value and grandeur of the principles of which the Lord has been graciously pleased to make us the depositary are not to be estimated, as some of this world's statesmen have done, by the comparative insignificance of our land in the map of nations. Blessed be God, it is not the remoteness, the narrowness, or the barrenness of a local territory that constitutes the criterion of greatness in respect to high toned principle, or moral force, or spiritual truth. On the isolated and bleak shores of Iona was achieved a conquest over ignorance and barbarism which diffused its quickening influence over neighbouring states and far-distant realms. In the obscure village of Wittemberg was fought 'the good fight' which silenced the thunders of the Vatican, shook the sceptre from the right arm of civil and religious tyranny, liberated the human mind from the prison-house of ages, and lighted a flame in the citadel and temple of truth which shall yet illumine the world. And did not the rugged and uninviting rock of Calvary, with its Golgotha, 'or place of skulls,' become the chosen scene of the most stupendous of all conflicts—the conflict between the Prince of light and the potentates of darkness—the conflict, in whose mighty issues the flag of mercy was hung from the cross of satisfied justice, and the horrors of perdition exchanged for the hallelujahs of eternal joy? And, oh! what an honour has been put upon our own beloved Scotland,—one of the sternest, and wildest, and naturally most barren of all the territories of the earth,—that she should be honoured in taking up and maintaining the noble testimony of the men of Iona,—that she should have been privileged to fight the battle of the Reformation with a triumph and success which Luther himself, in his own native land, never knew,—that she should thus have been endowed with the power of directing myriads, through all ages and generations, to the fount of life opened up in the mysterious death on the heights of Calvary! And since, by the special favour and protection of Him who of old dwelt in the fiery cloudy pillar, the true Church of Scotland has never been coerced by the powers of earth into any unscriptural compliances,—never forced to abandon Bible principles or her Bible constitution,—never tempted or compelled, either in the depths of adversity or on the heights of prosperity, to deliver the sacred deposit—since from the allurements and blandishments of favour she has ever come forth untainted, and from the fires and rage of persecution she has ever returned unscathed; so that, up to this hour she may worthily adopt, as her own peculiar emblem, the burning bush, the bush that burned with fire and yet was not consumed,—and encircle it with her own chosen motto, flaming in colours of light, '*Nec tamen consumebatur*'—oh, let us see to it, that by our faithfulness and our labours, our liberality and liberalities, and prayers, the bush may still continue to burn and not be consumed in the midst of us!—yes, that when the present dispensation of trial and conflict, sorrow and tears, draws to a close, the first streaks of the dawn of the unclouded morn which shall chase away the long dark night of ages, and usher in the day of millennial glory, may be found falling on our Church's burning bush—then still emblazoned with the time-honored inscription, '*Nec tamen consumebatur!*'"

ADDITIONAL MISSIONARY AGENCY.—The *Missionary Herald*, (organ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,) for June last, just received, contains the following announcement:—

"*Embarkation of Missionaries.*—On the eighth of May, the Rev. Lewis Bissell, of Milan, Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bissell, of Cleveland, Ohio, sailed from Boston in the 'Equator,' Capt. Ewer, for Bombay, with the intention of joining the Ahmednuggur Mission. Mr. Bissell pursued his academical and theological studies at Western Reserve College."

We would solicit for these missionary friends the prayers of God's people, that they may be brought in safety, and in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel, and that they may be strengthened and sanctified for long and successful labors in this land.

Since the above was written, the "Equator" has arrived, and the beloved missionaries are now amongst us.

Correspondence.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT PAUNCH GUNNY DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1851.

PAUNCH GUNNY, 1st August, 1851.

Date.	Atmospheric Temperature.			Rain Elevation, 5 feet.						Wind.			
				Day.		Night.		Total.		A. M.		P. M.	
July, 1851.	Minimum, 6 A. M.	Maximum, 3 P. M.	Variation.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	67	78	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	SW	Mod.	SW	Mod.
2	65	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	Light	...	...
3	65	76	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	..	S	Strong
4	67	75	8	0	7	0	2	0	9	SW	...	SW	Mod.
5	66	69	3	0	2	0	3	0	5	..	Mod.	..	...
6	66	67	1	0	11	0	10	0	21	..	..	...	..
7	65	70	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	..	Light	..	Light
8	64	69	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	..	NW	Strong
9	66	68	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	NW	...	..	Light
10	64	65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	...	Mod.
	64	68	4	0	22	0	24	0	46	..	...	..	Light
	65	69	4	0	10	0	9	0	19	...	Mod.	...	Mod.
	66	69	3	0	5	0	5	0	10	..	..	...	Strong
	66	68	2	0	0	0	74	0	74	...	Strong	SW	..
	65	66	1	1	6	0	81	1	87	..	Light	NW	Mod.
	64	66	2	1	10	0	83	1	93	...	Strong	...	..
	64	68	4	1	30	1	48	2	78	..	Mod.	...	Light
	64	66	2	1	65	2	33	3	98	..	Light	...	..
	64	66	2	1	70	0	61	2	31	..	Mod.	..	Mod.
	65	67	2	0	65	0	21	0	86	...	Light	..	...
	64	67	3	0	18	0	0	0	18	...	Mod.	..	...
	64	68	4	0	5	0	11	0	16	..	..	...	..
	65	66	1	0	7	0	19	0	25	...	...	...	..
	64	65	1	0	36	0	28	0	64	..	...	...	Strong
	64	65	1	0	23	0	34	0	57	..	Light	..	..
	64	65	1	0	43	0	58	1	1	..	..	...	Mod.
	65	66	1	0	35	0	17	0	52	..	..	..	Light
	64	69	5	0	62	0	6	0	68	..	..	SW	...
	64	67	3	0	46	1	23	1	69	...	..	NW	...
0	64	66	2	0	63	1	11	1	74	..	Mod.	...	Mod.
1	64	66	2	0	62	0	91	1	53	...	Strong	...	Strong
Sums.	2008	2118	110	13	8	13	23	24	60				
Means.	64.774	68.322	3.548										

STATE OF THE WEATHER DURING JULY 1851.

1st. Morning partially cloudy: midday clear throughout; at times partially cloudy: evening partially cloudy, with drizzling rain: clear and starry night.

2nd. Morning clear sunshine: midday clear throughout; fleecy clouds around: evening clear: cirri and fleecy clouds around: clear, starry night.

3rd. Morning clear sunshine: clear throughout the day; detached fleecy clouds around, and strong wind: evening cloudy, windy, and drizzling rain night cloudy.

4th. Morning partially cloudy: clear throughout the day, detached fleecy clouds around, and strong wind: evening cloudy, drifting fog, and rainy; distant thunder: night cloudy and rainy.

5th. Morning partially cloudy: cloudy throughout the day, with occasional showers of rain, and gleams of sunshine: evening cloudy and drizzling: night cloudy.

6th. Morning cloudy, foggy, and drizzling rain: cloudy throughout the day with light showers of rain and drifting fog: evening cloudy and rainy: night cloudy and drizzling rain.

7th. Morning clear sunshine: fleecy clouds around: cloudy throughout the day, with drizzling rain and gleams of sunshine: evening cloudy and foggy: night partially cloudy.

8th. Morning clear sunshine: fleecy clouds all over: cloudy throughout the day, with drizzling rain and gleams of sunshine: evening cloudy, windy, and drifting fog: night cloudy and foggy.

9th. Morning partially cloudy: cloudy throughout the day, with occasional gleams of sunshine and drizzling rain: evening cloudy and drifting fog: night partially cloudy.

10th. Morning cloudy and drifting fog: cloudy throughout the day, with occasional gleams of sunshine and drizzling rain: evening clear: fleecy clouds all over: night cloudy, and drizzling rain.

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11th. Morning cloudy, and drizzling rain: cloudy throughout the day, with occasional gleams of sunshine and light showers of rain: evening cloudy and rainy: night cloudy, and drizzling rain.

12th. Morning cloudy and drizzling rain: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent gleams of sunshine and light showers of rain: evening clear, cloudy to Westward: night cloudy, gleams of moonshine.

13th. Morning clear, fleecy and nimbi clouds around: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent gleams of sunshine and light showers of rain: evening cloudy and windy: night cloudy.

14th. Morning partially cloudy: clear throughout the day, with occasional passing clouds, and drizzling rain: evening cloudy, and drizzling rain: night cloudy and rainy.

15th. Morning cloudy, foggy, and drizzling rain: cloudy and rainy throughout the day, with drifting fog: evening cloudy and windy: night cloudy, windy, and rainy.

16th. Morning cloudy, windy, and heavy rain: cloudy and rainy throughout the day, with an occasional gleam of sunshine: evening cloudy and rainy; night cloudy, strong wind, and rainy.

17th. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with light showers and frequent gleams of sunshine: evening cloudy, heavy rain, and drifting fog: night cloudy and rainy.

18th. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy and rainy throughout the day, with drifting fog: evening cloudy, rainy, and windy: night cloudy, windy, and rainy.

19th. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent showers of rain and an occasional gleam of sunshine: evening cloudy and drizzling rain: night cloudy, windy, and rainy.

20th. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent showers of rain and an occasional gleam of sunshine: evening cloudy and drizzling rain: night cloudy and drizzling rain.

21st. Morning partially cloudy, and gleams of sunshine: clear throughout the day, with passing clouds and light rain: evening cloudy and rainy: night clear to zenith: horizon cloudy.

22nd. Morning clear sunshine: clear throughout the day, with passing clouds and light rain: evening clear, drifting nimbi clouds: night clear, starry, and windy.

23rd. Morning clear sunshine, with passing clouds: clear throughout the day, with passing clouds and light rain: evening clear, drifting nimbi clouds: night clear, drifting clouds and strong wind.

24th. Morning clear sunshine: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent gleams of sunshine and occasional showers: evening cloudy and rainy: night cloudy and rainy.

25th. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent gleams of sunshine and occasional showers: evening cloudy and windy: night cloudy, windy, and rainy.

26th. Morning cloudy, and drizzling rain: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent gleams of sunshine and occasional showers of rain: evening cloudy and drizzling rain: night cloudy and rainy.

27th. Morning cloudy, foggy, and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with frequent gleams of sunshine and occasional showers: evening cloudy, and drizzling fog: night cloudy and rainy.

28th. Morning cloudy: clear sunshine throughout the day: at 4 P. M. cl... with a smart shower of rain: evening cloudy, foggy, and drizzling rain: cloudy and windy.

29th. Morning cloudy and drizzling rain: cloudy throughout the day, w... an occasional gleam of sunshine, and frequent showers of rain: evening clo... and rainy: night cloudy and rainy.

30th. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with occasional gleam of sunshine and frequent showers of rain: evening clou... rainy, and drifting fog: night cloudy, and drizzling rain.

31st. Morning cloudy and rainy: cloudy throughout the day, with an ... sional gleam of sunshine and frequent showers of rain: evening cloudy, w... and rainy: night cloudy, strong wind, and drizzling rain.

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR JULY 1851.

Mean Temperature	66·5
Mean Maximum	68·32
Mean Minimum	64·774
Mean daily Variation	3·548
Extreme daily Variation	13·000
Extreme Maximum Temperature	78·000
Extreme Minimum Temperature	64·000
Extreme Monthly Variation	14·000

		Ins.	Cents.
Amount of Rain	During day	12	8
	During night	12	52
Extreme daily Fall of Rain		3	98
Number of Rainy Days		25	
Prevailing Winds	A. M.	NW. & SW.	
	P. M.	NW. & SW.	

ALEXANDER WILSON,
Assistant Apothecary,
On special duty.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. has been received.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOHN CROFT HAWKINS, INDIAN NAVY.—We have to announce, with the deepest regret, the death of Captain JOHN CROFT HAWKINS, Assistant Superintendent and senior officer of the Indian Navy, which occurrence took place yesterday morning, at about one o'clock, under circumstances truly deplorable. He was, it appears, driving round the Esplanade, towards Colaba, on his way home from Government House, at the hour mentioned. The night being very dark, and the lights on the Esplanade having burned out, it would appear that one of the wheels of the curricle had got upon the low wall which rises as it is carried on towards the Fort, and caused it to capsize. It would appear that the deceased had fallen under the buggy, and his death must have been almost instantaneous. Captain Hawkins had been thirty-nine years an officer in the Indian Navy, of which for many years past he was the senior. He was Commodore ... Persian Gulf Squadron when the demise of Sir Robert ... made him for a time Acting Superintendent of the Indian Na... an office he continued to hold until the arrival of Commo... Lushington in February 1849: he then became Flag Captain t... the Port, and afterwards Assistant Superintendent. He was a man of great simplicity and benevolence of character, and kindliness of disposition, and the suddenness of his removal, especially when conjoined with the melancholy accident attending it, will form subject of deep and general regret to our community.

The late Captain Hawkins was in the 56th year of his age. He entered the Indian Navy as a Midshipman on the 20th of July 1812: obtained his Lieutenantcy on the 23rd of May '24, the rank of Commander on the 21st May '31 and his Captaincy on the 22nd January '39. His death gives promotion to Commander R. Ethersey, commanding the Indus Flotilla: Lieutenant H. A. M. Drought, of the Flotilla: Senior Mate and Provisional Lieutenant O. Chi'd, of the steamer "Euphrates," and Senior Midshipman G. P. Cavendish, of the "Palinurus." In August 1848, Sir R. Oliver and Commodore Pepper, the two heads of the Navy, died,—the former at the Presidency, the latter at Poona: August '51 sees snatched from amongst us Captain Hawkins, one of the most popular men who ever belonged to the Indian Navy. The following orders were published during the day:—

GENERAL ORDER BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

It is with deep regret the Commander in Chief has to announce to the Service the demise of Captain John Croft Hawkins, of the "Hastings," and Assistant Superintendent Indian Navy, which melancholy event occurred this morning at half past one o' clock.

The funeral will take place at the Cathedral this afternoon, at 5 o' clock, when the attendance of the Officers of the vessels in Harbour is requested.

A carrying party of Seamen from the Hastings is also required for the purpose of conveying his remains to the place of interment.

A salute of 20 minute-guns is to be fired from the "Hastings" on the Funeral Procession leaving the Dockyard.

(Signed) S. LUSHINGTON, Commodore,
Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

GARRISON ORDER BY LIEUT. COLONEL SHORTT.

Bombay, Tuesday, 26th August, 1851.

A Funeral Party for the late Captain J. C. Hawkins, Indian Navy, will be furnished by details from Corps in Garrison, as per margin, each with its proportion of Euro pean and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, the whole under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Stuart, 14th Regiment N. I., and will be formed at the Dockyard at a quarter before five o' clock this afternoon: the Musicians of the 6th Regiment will attend.

6th Regt. N. I., 200 rank & file.
8th " " 200 "
14th " " 100 "
with three rounds of blank ammunition each.

All officers off duty are requested to attend the Funeral.

(Signed) S. PARR, Captain, Fort Adjutant.

The funeral of the lamented deceased took place yesterday evening, and was attended by nearly all the members of the Civil, Military, and Naval Services, and the members of the legal and mercantile communities now at the Presidency, and a large concourse of natives. Parties of the 6th, 8th, and 14th Regiments N. I. attended at the Dockyard, and preceded the party, the fifes and drums of the former playing the Dead March in Saul, and on arriving at the Cathedral formed a line opposite the North entrance with their arms reversed. Having arrived at the church, the procession entered in the following order:—

The Cathedral Clerk.

The Rev. Mr. Keays officiating.

Pall Bearers.		*Pall Bearers.*
Commodore Lushington.		Captain Kempthorne.
Captain Hewitt.		Captain Montriou.
Captain Barker.		Captain Campbell.

Major Hawkins, 8th N. I., Chief Mourner.
Twelve Seamen of the "Hastings."
Officers of the Indian Navy.
Gentlemen of the Military and Civil Services, and of the ... and Mercantile Community.

The Venerable the Archdeacon performed the pres... ervices, after which the corpse was removed to the grave ... and there deposited in a vault previously prepared for its ... tion.

The whole of the vessels of the Navy were in mo... throughout the day; the Superintendent's flag in the Dockya... lowered half-mast; and on the procession leaving the Doc... minute-guns, as directed above, were fired from the "Has... —"Bombay Times," August 27th.

THE LATE HON'BLE MR. BETHUNE.—On Tuesday ... an Extraordinary Gazette was issued with a black bord... cing that "The Hon'ble John Elliot Drinkwater Beth... Fourth Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council of India, died this afternoon at three o' clock," and requesting that the officers of Government will attend the funeral. They accordingly followed the hearse to the grave yesterday afternoon, and paid the last honors to the departed.

We can join with others in regretting the death of a man who, in his proper position, would have only been known as a kind-hearted

…sman, a well-informed companion, and a warm friend; but …e cannot regret the removal of a public officer, who never ought …o have been placed in a position so much above his capacity or …desert.—"Englishman," August 14th

——— It would be wrong to let a man who has occupied such an exalted position, and so large a share of the public attention in this country for some time, descend into the grave without a few remarks as to his character, his deeds, and his capacity for the high office which he occupied. He who should write on these matters, even on the "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" principle, must admit that Mr. Bethune appeared in this country, even in the eyes of his admirers and friends, in damaging contrast with the men and intellects that had preceded him in the position he was called upon to occupy. No person would think of comparing his mental qualifications, his taste, and judgment, with those of Macauley, Amos, or Cameron; but it must be remembered, that India was peculiarly favored by the presence of three such men, and that their successor suffered from the exalted reputations which they left behind them here, and which the two latter have since sustained, and the first vastly increased, in their native land. Mr. Bethune was not a man of an elegant classical turn of mind, nor was he a great lawyer, but he certainly was a man of respectable mental capacities, and he had many social virtues, and virtues too of the highest kind. He was liberal, munificent, and charitable: gave to the poor and expended on the ignorant with a lavish hand; and led the way with princely donations in everything which he thought calculated to serve, to elevate, to educate and enlighten the natives of the country, from whose revenues he only temporarily drew the large salary of which he was but the medium of disbursement and philanthropic expenditure. No institution in difficulties or individual in distress, that could shew a meritorious claim to succour or charity, ever experienced a refusal of his patronage or a grudge of his money, and he has left behind him a reputation as a charitable and munificent man which we are not likely soon to see equalled or emulated. He had undeniably many failings of the head, and committed many grave errors of judgment, but he had many excellences of the heart, was a firm friend and a kind master, generous to a fault, hospitable, social, cheerful, and anxious to promote the enjoyment and concord of those whom, in his hours of relaxation, he assembled around him. Assuredly if he had, as we admit, some great faults, and was not gifted with the soundest and strongest powers of judgment, it must be admitted that the virtues we have in fairness given him credit for are not of low worth or mean degree. We never admired him as a lawyer, often differed from him on educational and other questions, dissented from many of his opinions, and condemned most of his actions; but now that he is no more, we are willing to acknowledge his many virtues, and look with leniency on his faults and mistakes, which are comparatively light in the balance, because they were, as we have said, of the head and judgment, and not of the heart and the will. We have praised him as a firm friend; and even those who suffered by his actions, his influence, or his enmity, must admit that he was an open foe, which in the laws of quarrel is recognized as a virtue. He did his best, according to the capacities with which he was endowed, for the interests of the Government that employed him, and has left memorials of his benevolence and generosity amongst its subjects which will exist long after he shall have been personally forgotten amongst us, and as long as the race for which he did so much shall be capable of gratitude to a noble benefactor and a devoted friend. He died at his post, calmly and with fortitude, cut off prematurely in the midst of a career which, if defaced by a few blemishes, was illustrated and adorned by the light of many virtues, and innumerable acts of charity, generosity, and benevolence,—the remembrance of which we commend to his successor, whoever he may be.—"Morning Chronicle," August 14th.

European.

The Mormons.*—From an occasional newspaper paragraph, …an occasional wayside bill, intimating that in some waste room, …red at a few shillings per annum, the only true Gospel is …eached weekly to the people, most of our readers must be every …and then reminded that there exists a body of religionists …atically of the present day known as the "Mormonites," or …ter-day Saints." There are, however, comparatively few in …country fully aware that this new sect forms one of the most …ordinary and significant features in the religious history of the …nt century. It has been often remarked, that false religions …lly arise in the dark ages of history; Mahomedanism has been, …unfrequently, instanced as one of the most modern of the …, and it sprang into existence some twelve hundred years ago, …ong a semi-barbarous nomadic people, divided between the …bean and the Magian faiths. Here, however, in Mormonism are we presented with the spectacle of an essentially new religion which has sprung into existence among a civilized nominally Christian people, and in one of the most enlightened ages of the world, and which reckons at least ten times as many adherents as had declared for Mahomedanism at the corresponding stage of its progress. The false prophet of the Arabs had but few followers when, in his fifty-third year, he fled from Mecca; Joe Smith, the false prophet of the Mormons, had he not been lynched seven years ago by the Yankies of Missouri—one of the greatest and most lamentable blunders that ever took the form of crime—would have only accomplished his forty-sixth year last month. And yet, on a not exaggerated estimate, his followers already amount to three hundred thousand souls, of which about fifty thousand reside at the present time in Britain, and the rest in America, and they bid fair to be greatly more numerous in the future than they are now: nay, it seems far from improbable, say some of the shrewder people of the United States, that the new city of the sect in Central America, set down in a rich country, and already surrounded by a wide expanse of smiling fields, is destined to be the nucleus of a province important enough to be assumed, at no very remote period, as one of the independent components of the Union.

Now, this fact of the existence of the Mormons is a very extraordinary and, we think, very significant one. Originating in an enlightened age and country, it is yet emphatically a religion of the grossly ignorant and uniformed; and shows, beyond any other fact of the time, how dangerous and criminal a thing it is for the rulers of a people to suffer them to grow up in ignorance. Its first founder and his apostles were all American; and we are told by Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Second Visit to the United States," that, conversing on the subject with one of his New England friends, he remarked that the number of Millerite and Mormonite proselytes among them did not, he thought, argue much in favour of the working of their plan of national education. His friend at once confessed that the Millerite proselytes—a class of people not worse taught than the Rowites and Irvingites among ourselves—were chiefly his countryfolk. "But as for the Mormons," he said, "you must bear in mind that they have been largely recruited from the manufacturing districts of England and Wales," and that the American portion of them have been "drawn chiefly from an illiterate class in the Western States, where society is in its rudest condition." Judging from their writings, it does not seem that the Mormons have ever yet had a prophet or apostle who could write English with the ordinary correctness. In proportion, too, to the ignorance of a town or province has been the success of their preachers. Numerous as the lapsed masses are in Edinburgh, they are still more so in Glasgow; and we accordingly find that in Glasgow the Mormons are more numerous than in Edinburgh. England is, however, worse taught than Scotland; and in England, accordingly, the Mormons are proportionally more numerous than among us; while in Wales, which is palpably the worst taught country of the three, they are more numerous than even in England. It was remarked by a shrewd writer of the last century, in reference to the Crusades, that "there is a strange but never-failing relation between honest madmen and skillful knaves; and that whenever one meets with collected numbers of the former, one may be very sure that they are secretly directed by the latter." The Mormons are no exception to the rule; and while America has furnished almost all the leaders, it is among the poor untaught artizans and labourers of Britain that the fools have chiefly been found. There are certain peculiar traits in this new religion, which render it, though painful, a not uninstructive subject of study. Never was there a superstition that reckoned among its followers so many skilled mechanics, or so large an amount of industrial energy. The Mormon temple built at Nauvoo in the United States, by the hands of Mormon craftsmen, was a piece of finished masonry, equal in execution to at least the finest things of the kind produced by the Romish Church during the middle ages; and we find Colonel Kane of the United States, who, in crossing the great American continent, came up, during his journey, with what might be described as a great Mormonite army, travelling towards their central city,—thus referring to their industrial habits and skill, "From the first formation of the camp each evening, all its inhabitants were constantly and laboriously employed. Many of them were highly accomplished mechanics, who seemed only to need a day's anticipated rest to engage them at the forge, loom, or turning lathe, upon some needed "chane" of work. A Mormon gun-smith is the inventor of the excellent repeating rifle that loads by slides instead of cylinders; and one of the neatest finished fire-arms I have ever seen was of their kind, wrought from scraps of old iron, and inlaid with the silver of a couple of half-dollars, under a hot July, sun, in a spot where the average height of the grass was above the workman's shoulders. I have seen a shoemaker, after the halt of his party on the march, hunting along the river's bank for a lapstone in the twilight, that he might finish a famous boot-sole by the camp-fire; and I have had a piece of cloth, the wool of which he sheared, and dyed, and spun, and woven, during a progress over three hundred miles." The mechanical education of the people has not been neglected: their hands at least have been taught; and the Mormonite camp showed the result. But, alas, for the education of their heads! Compared with the Mormon idea of God, that of the Mahomedan is noble and enlightened. The following is a portion of the Catechism in which these industrious workmen and skilful mechanics sedulously instruct their children:—

"*What is God?*

"He is a material, intelligent personage, possessing both body and parts.

"*Could he be a being without body and parts?*

"No, verily no.

* "The Mormons, or Latter-day Saints." London; Office of the National Illustrated Library, 198 Strand.

"*What form is he of?*
"He is in the form of a man; or, rather, man is in the form of God.
"*Where do you find these proofs?*
"In the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," &c. &c.

* * * * *

"*Can this Being occupy two distinct places at once?*
"No.
"*Can he move from planet to planet with facility and ease?*
"Yes. And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded."

It is the history of the delusion, however, more than any extract from the Mormonite standards, strangely gross and imbecile as some of these are, which shows the extreme weakness of its intellectual standing. The lies of old Falstaff were not more gross, monstrous, and palpable than the lies of Joe Smith; and yet Mahomed found more of incredulity among the untaught Arabs of the desert than Joe Smith did among labourers and artizans of Saxon blood, many of whose cradles were rocked in the nineteenth century under the shadow of the English Church. There has just issued, from the office of the "National Illustrated Library," London a history of the sect from the pen of the author, whose series of letters in the "Morning Chronicle," on the condition of the English people, lately attracted so much attention; and certainly a more painfully instructive volume it has rarely been our lot to peruse. About forty years ago there lived in the State of New York an ingenious, educated man, named Solomon Spaulding, who amused his leisure hours by writing a historical romance. He resided in the neighbourhood of some ancient mounds, the work of an extinct tribe of Indians. The wild hypothesis had just been broached at the time that the red men of the West are the descendants of the Ten Tribes of Israel, who, according to the sage Knickerbocker, were "seized with such a panic when driven from the land of promise, that they fled without looking behind them until, stopping to take breath, they found themselves safe in America." Spaulding availed himself of the belief, and made large use of it in his romance. According to the scheme of his fiction—a scheme common enough among romance writers of the last century—he professed to be but the editor of the work, having found, he said in his introduction, the manuscript in the earth on the side of one of the ancient mounds, where it had been secreted long ages before by Maroni the son of Mormon. Mormon was, it was stated, the final writer; and being of Jewish descent, and himself a prophet, the style in which he wrote was that of the Old Testament Scripture. Spaulding, as his work proceeded, used to read portions of it to his neighbours. His wife, too, and brother, became familiar with it; and when finished, he offered it for publication to a Pittsburgh bookseller named Patterson. Before any satisfactory arrangement could be made, however, the author of the work, who had been long in delicate health, sickened and died, and the manuscript remained in the possession of Mr. Patterson, apparently unnoticed and uncared for. "The printer," says the historian of the Mormonites, "also died about fourteen years after, having previously lent the manuscript to one Sidney Rigdon, a compositor in his employ, who was at the time a preacher in connexion with some Christian sect, of which the proper denomination is not very clearly stated. This Rigdon afterwards became, next to Joseph Smith himself, the principal leader of the Mormons. How Joseph Smith and this person became connected is not known; and which of the two originated the idea of forging a new Bible out of Solomon Spaulding's novel is equally uncertain. The wife, the partner, several friends, and the brother of Solomon, affirmed, however, the identity of the principal portion of the Book of Mormon with the novel of the deceased. John Spaulding declared upon oath that his brother's book was an historical romance of the first settlers in America, endeavouring to show that the American Indians are the descendants of Jews, or the lost Ten Tribes. He stated that it gave a detailed account of their journey from Jerusalem, by land and sea, till they arrived in America under the command of Nephi and Lehi. He said that it also mentioned the Lamanites. He added that he had recently read the Book of Mormon, and, to his great surprise, found nearly the same historical matter and names as in his brother's writings. To the best of his recollection and belief, was the same that his brother Solomon wrote, with the exception of the religious matter."

Such is the strange history of the Mormonite Bible. The history of the Mormonite prophet less strange.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

How to Get Good Sermons.—"We had an excellent sermon this afternoon," said Mr. Ford to his neighbour, Mr. Hall, as they walked homeward together; "I wish our minister would give us such sermons."

"Your minister did not preach, I conclude," said Mr. [illegible], who was a member of another congregation."

"We had Mr. P——, from L——."

"Does your minister never give you a sermon equal to the one you heard this afternoon?"

"He does sometimes, but not very often. If we had such sermons all the time, our congregation would present a different appearance from what it usually does: I saw no one asleep this afternoon."

"I am afraid your congregation do not understand the way to get good sermons."

"The way is plain enough. It is to get a minister who will preach them."

"I am afraid you do not understand how to get good sermons from your minister. It seems he does give you good ones sometimes."

"If there is any secret about it I should like to know it."

"I do not know as there is any secret about it."

"Well, then, let us know what it is."

"In the first place, if you want your minister to preach good sermons, you must pray for him a great deal."

"We ought to pray for ministers, to be sure, but that will not help their heads."

"It will help their hearts, and a warm heart will prompt the head to an activity which it would not otherwise reach. The power of a sermon is twofold—intellectual and moral, so to speak. Of two discourses, the result of an equal degree of intellectual power, that which is instinct with pious feelings, will be far the most interesting and effective. The better element depends upon the state of the writer's heart. The people, therefore, who pray much for their minister, are taking a very direct method to get interesting and effective sermons from him."

"In the next place, the congregation should apply to the minister the necessary stimulus."

"In what way?"

"By being present in the sanctuary, and giving him a respectful and earnest attention."

"If a minister writes first-rate sermons, people will go to meeting, and pay good attention."

"It is true that good sermons commonly have that effect, but we were considering how good sermons were to be had. Next to a sense of duty, (which may be quickened by the prayers of his people,) the sight of a large and attentive audience is the strongest stimulus to exertion on the part of a public speaker."

"In the third place, you must give your minister time to write good sermons. You must not make him preach three or four times in a week, and spend all the time in visiting into the bargain. A good sermon cannot be produced without time and toil. President Davies remarked that he had never prepared a sermon worthy of being preached which had not cost him four days of hard labour."

"A minister could not write two sermons in a week at that rate."

"True enough; and you must not expect to get two first-rate sermons from a man in a week. It is not possible in the nature of things. President Davies had a powerful and rapid mind; and if he required four days to write a good sermon in, you must not expect a man to write two good ones in six days, in addition to his pastoral duties."

"In the fourth place, you must give your minister a competent support. No man can concentrate his mind upon the exhausting labor of original composition who is burdened with debt, who is anxious, and harassed in his pecuniary relations. To write a good sermon requires the utmost concentration of the mind upon the subject; and calmness and freedom from anxious care are indispensable to such concentration. Many congregations neglect their promises to such an extent that half the energies of their minister are lost in consequence. If congregations would pay attention to the particulars I have mentioned, they would have good sermons; the sermons would be better than they are now, and they would be heard a great deal better. We all know that much depends upon the hearer. By pursuing the course I have marked out, both speaker and hearer would be placed in circumstances most favourable to good preaching and good hearing."—"New York Observer."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Friday, August 22nd.

—— The monsoon this year seems to have extended farther North than it has for many years past. We not only have it washing down the houses in Kurrachee and floating the people at Sukkur, where in general rain is a perfect rarity, but we learn from the "Englishman," that although the complaint of want of sufficient rain has been general in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the deficiency is made up in the Eastern districts of Bengal, for a letter which we have received from Cherra Poonjee states, that in the month of June 227 inches of rain fell at that place, as measured by Professor Oldham's and Dr. Fayrer's rain gauge. "On the 15th of June twenty-three and a half inches fell in twenty-four hours. The boga panee in consequence rose suddenly as to cause the torrent to swell thirty feet above the piers of the iron suspension-bridge, carrying away the whole of it. Great destruction has also been done to the road across to Assam from large and extensive slips, particularly where it was blasted up at the side of the hill." But what is equally remarkable is the unusual fall of rain on the North-western frontier. A letter from Lahore of the 28th July says,—"We have already had [illegible] inches of rain this month, as much as usually falls all the year round." He hears also that the geological surveyors were driven from their tents by the torrents.

—— The same journal informs us of the India Company's steamer "General M'Leod" gettting out of the channel the other day, and now being high and dry on a sand-bank in the Ganges.

—— The local papers inform us of the embarkation of convicts among whom were Dorabjee Hormusjee and Laildass Wittuldass, the notorious Oriental Bank robbers.

...s Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the ... Steam Navigation Company was held at their office ...erday, the accounts and report of the Directors laid before the ...eting were very satisfactory—much of the loss of former years ...s been retrieved. There was a resolution moved that the ...ominal value of the shares and declare a dividend: we hope the shareholders will wait with patience for another year, and not carry this resolution into effect.

—— Our Railway shows signs of life every now and then by having a dispute with some land-owner or other. We just came across one of these cases. The Railway offers Rupees 10,000 for the ground, the man demands Rupees 32,000, the Jury decide that it shall be given for Rupees 18,431. We are glad to notice that the Jury stand a ... ance of getting paid for their work on this occasion, and on all future occasions when called upon for special service.

—— The "Calcutta Citizen" gives us certain intelligence of the death of Yar Mahomed, the Chief of Herat. This, it is supposed by some, will be the origin of some tragical deeds. It is supposed that Persia may again take the field with the view of attaching Herat to her dominions, the opportunity for such an effort being favorable.

—— In reference to the opium frauds lately discovered, it appears that they had occurred many years ago; they amount to nearly seven lakhs of Rupees: it seems to be entirely owing to the unusual care which has been bestowed by the present able Opium Agent in the revision of accounts, that the frauds are now discovered.

—— The "Morning Chronicle" mentions that a Court of inquiry was held in Fort William, on Saturday (the 9th instant), to take evidence with reference to the late extraordinary duel which took place in that garrison. It seems the party at which the uncourteous language which provoked this encounter took place, was entirely composed of young men, unwatched and uncontrolled by the presence of any person whose age, rank, or character could have entitled him to check angry discussion.

—— We notice the arrival of the Governor and Staff at the Presidency mentioned.

—— The Hydrabad (Deccan) correspondent of the "Telegraph and Courier," dating his letter the 14th December, mentions that on the 15th instant the time expires for the payment of half of the large debt due by the Nizam to the Company's Government: about thirty lakhs, he goes on to say, have been paid into the Residency treasury, and it is almost certain that ten lakhs more will be paid in the course of this and the ensuing three days.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23RD.

—— We learn from the "Bombay Gazette" that the mercantile community are about to join in a strong remonstance to Government on the subject of the new Tariff, which is giving general dissatisfaction.

—— The Madras "Spectator" mentions the probability of the Hon'ble D. Elliott shortly vacating his seat in Council to become Resident at Nagpoor.

—— There seems to be nothing spoken of to-day but the "dreadful catastrophe and great loss of life," the news of which has reached us by dawk from Calcutta, and by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Singapore." It seems that the same Company's steam-ship "Pacha," of 600 tons and 210 horse-power, (Captain Miller,) left Singapore on July 21st, bound to Penang and Calcutta. At 35 minutes past 11 P. M. a light was seen on the starboard bow, which was that of the "Erin," another of the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Calcutta towards China. The vessels exchanged signals by burning blue lights, and the "Pacha" put her helm a-port as she ought, but the "Pacha" put ... a-starboard, her commander believing her to be too ... the Formosa Shoal to permit of his putting the helm a-port. ... about midnight both vessels were observed close in contact, and a collision appeared to be inevitable. The engines of the "Erin" were reversed, but without avail, as she ran into the "Pacha" a little before the starboard paddle-box. The scene that ensued was awful beyond description; the "Pacha's" masts and yards fell at the instant, and she sunk six or seven minutes afterwards. The "Erin" remained by her until four in the morning, and then steamed for Singapore, where, being much damaged, she beached and discharged her cargo, which consisted of opium. Several of the passengers and crew of the "Pacha" were drowned. The "Pacha" was freighted with forty-two boxes of gold, forty-five boxes of dollars, six boxes of specie, one case of diamond rings, one case of silver-ware, nine boxes of gold-dust, silks, velvets, ...eas, prussian-blue, and sundry other merchandise. The "Pacha," ...nk in twenty-five fathoms water, which would be rather a deep, ... (150 feet), but in this age of enterprise some steps will, we ...t not, be taken to recover some of the very valuable property ... has sunk.

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions the prosperity of the ... Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge: we are ... to hear of its success.

—— We learn from the Madras "Spectator" of one hundred, and twenty lawless Rohillas, who were advancing towards Sholapore, having been captured by a party of the Nizam's Irregular Cavalry.

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions that it is in contemplation to institute a meteorological society at Mauritius. There are few spots where meteorology could be better studied than in Mauritius; we therefore trust the institution of the Society will not be delayed.

—— A correspondent of the "Englishman" mentions the fact of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Mooltan and Leia being under water, many houses, having been economically built of kutcha brick, are quietly settling down into the waters, while the cotton and rice on the low lands must be ruined.

—— The "Delhi Gazette" contains a useful account of coal which is found at Nalabagh; it is found to be peculiarly well adapted for tubular boilers, and has been used by the steamers "Conqueror" and "Meanee" for some months past. We are not informed of the extent or accessibility of the vein; if this be large and easy we have indeed got hold of something good.

—— The "Singapore Free Press" makes mention of its having been proclaimed by the Dutch Government, that British vessels are admitted to equal privileges with Dutch ships in the colonies, &c., but expressly excepting the coasting trade of Netherlands East India from this act of reciprocity. The Dutch are not excluded from the coasting trade of British India, and they ought to be equally liberal with us in return.

—— There does not appear to be much news from China by this mail: the following is a brief abstract of what has come to hand:—The insurrection in China is becoming somewhat serious in its nature. Two expeditions against pirates had been undertaken, one of which ended in a successful capture; the other, a search for some Junks, was more unhappy in its results, the pirates not having been fallen in with. The colony at Hong-kong continues healthy, and the troops have as yet shown no symptoms of the fearful endemic of last year.

—— The "Auckland" arrived here this morning about nine o'clock; the following passengers were on board of her:—Lieutenant B. Hamilton and Lady; Miss Eaton, and Miss C. Eaton; Mr. Davis, Engineer, Indian Navy; Mr. Scott, missionary; Mr. Hepworth, railway plate-layer. Mr. Parkinson, press-reader; one medical apprentice, one serjeant, two privates, one woman, and one child, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, and seven followers, nine ...ves and six children, natives. A summary of intelligence will ... found in our editorial columns.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

—— The "Morning Chronicle" learns, with deep regret, the death of Capt. J. H. Johnstone, R. N. late Comptroller of Government Steam-vessels at Calcutta.—

—— The Calcutta papers inform us of the death of the Hon'ble J. E. D. Bethune. An appropriate obituary notice of this warm-hearted man will be found among our Indian selections.

—— The "Morning Chronicle" states that the duelling in Fort William has been made over to the civil authorities, and will be tried by their tribunal. The charge we understand to be one of wilful murder, which if proved will render the sentence ... were due.

—— We take the following from the Calcutta correspondent of "Bombay Times."

The East Indian Association has proved a failure: many had ...en a deep interest in it, but such is the apathy of the East ...ian community to their own interests, that they will not put ... the slightest effort to promote their own condition in life, ... the condition of their posterity. The Association was laughed at by those very individuals for whose benefit it was intended, ... the suggestions published in the Circular were pronounced to ...rue and imperfect. Instead of suggesting any better plan ... East Indians suffered the Association to 'melt away into ... air,' and gave others an opportunity of furnishing another ...ance of failure to the many which are placed to the credit ... East Indians."

—— It is indeed sad to notice the apathy of East Indians; nothing whatever seems to be capable of overcoming it: the same correspondent goes on to say that there is an excellent proposal to colonize the Cocoa Islands with East Indians; we are scarcely aware of what advantages those islands hold forth; but we think the East Indian must exhibit more energy of character and originality of resource to make a good colonist.

—— We notice the Madras "Spectator" welcomes back to Madras, and expresses pleasure at seeing the former editor of the Madras "Athenæum" again installed in the editorial chair of the "Athenæum."

—— All up in the North-west seem to be in a dreadful state of inundation, something quite uncomfortable.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" understands that the Rev. E. N. Dickinson, Assistant Chaplain at Hydrabad, contemplates retiring from the Service, the state of his health, it is said, not permitting him to remain longer in this country.

—— The Hydrabad (Deccan) correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette" mentions the fact of the minister Seraj-ool-Moolk having paid to the Resident forty lakhs of Rupees in part liquidation of the debt due to the British Government. Two months' grace has been allowed him to give him time to pay the remaining forty lakhs

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

—— The "Madras Athenæum" contains the following paragraph:—"It is understood that the Court of Directors have placed the settlement of the postage question in the hands of the Governor-General, who will no doubt give his decision upon the matter soon after he reaches Calcutta in January next. The report of the Commissioners, which is very voluminous, recommends the uniform

anna postage for newspapers, and the most extensive reductions in the rates now charged for letters." This matter has already been "under consideration" long enough now surely.—The Governor-General we hope and trust will not delay his decision till he reaches Calcutta.

—— The "Bombay Times" states that the future place of confinement of the ex-Nazim of Mooltan, the celebrated Moolraj, is, it seems, to be Chunar, not Allahabad as heretofore reported.

—— The same journal states that on the 15th sickness was on the increase among the troops at Deesa, the 8th having nearly one hundred men on the doctor's books.

—— It is said that the Court of Directors have appointed Mr. John Warden Provisional Member of Council at Bombay, in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Bell.

—— The "Penang Gazette" mentions the arrival of the Rev Mr. Moire from Scotland, at Penang.

—— We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Calcutta Christian Observer," from which we shall probably make some selections in our next issue.

—— The "Telegraph" mentions that letters from Poona reported the conversion at that station of two Hindoos to Mahomedanism.

—— The same paper quotes from the "Bagh o-Babar" that very recently an affray of a serious nature took place at Jastarzeen and Alizaee, in Kohat, between the Sunnees and the Sheeas. The loss of life in this frantic combat is said to have been considerable.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

—— It is our melancholy duty this day to record the death of Captain J. C. Hawkins, Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy. The particulars of the accident which caused it will be found elsewhere. This affords another example of the uncertainty of all things human.

—— We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled "A few Remarks on the Bengal Army and Furlough Regulations, by a Bombay Officer." A review of it will be found elsewhere.

—— For the last three weeks we have had delightful weather but the rain has again come down upon us. Upwards of a hundred inches have fallen up to this date.

—— We are happy to perceive, from the "Bombay Gazette" that the rumoured expedition to Lahedge does not stand much chance of being carried out. It is much better as it is; nothing would ever have been gained by the expedition.

—— We learn from the same source that Captain H. J. Barr, Military Paymaster at the Presidency, is permitted to visit Egypt on private affairs for three months, Captain S. Parr, Fort Adjutant of Bombay, performing his duties.

—— A special committee of examination in the Guzeratee and Mahratta languages is being held this day in the Town Hall.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

—— The "Telegraph" of to-day thinks that there will be an expedition to Aden after all, and informs his readers that the "Ajdaha" will convey 300 Europeans to Aden on the 1st proximo.

—— The "Mofussilite" of the 19th instant says,—"Government have determined to constitute a college in Rohilcund out of the existing school at Bareilly. We are happy to record the fact. There are few who have laboured at the educational wheel more strenuously than Mr. Principal Treager."

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions the arrival of the American ship "Equator" with a cargo of ice from Boston. She has been anxiously longed for, and is now most welcome, not only on account of the ice, but she has brought us out some missionary brethren, of whom particulars will be found under the head of Religious Intelligence.

—— The following paragraph is from the "Bombay Times." "The North-Western Bank of India has just declared a dividend for the six months ended 30th July at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum,—Rs. 18,352 12-7 being at the same time carried to the credit of the profit and loss account of the past half year. The total profits amounted to Rs. 1,53,088-12-7."

—— The new steam-frigate "Zenobia" was floated out of dock yesterday morning. She is a fine wholesome vessel, and looks well, but her power is less than it ought to be; we are afraid she would not gain much credit if she were to try and take the mail to Aden in the height of the monsoon!

—— The following is an extract from the Sehwan correspondence of the "Kurrachee Advertiser." "Desolation is all around. To give you an idea of the height the river has attained, I may mention that the steam tender "Napier" is anchored close up to the Government granary, which is situated above a mile distant from the usual anchorage place during ordinary inundations. The villages of Dadoo, Mahibota, Kurraunpoor, Cheenabagh, Eusuff Kayli, and many others of less significance, are completely destroyed; the greater portion of the inhabitants have, however, owing to the unremitted exertions of Mr. Roach, the Assistant Apothecary at this place, been saved. Cholera is on the decrease—no case has been reported to-day: during last month there were fifty deaths from the disease.—News has just arrived of the total destruction of Boobuc, so famed for its carpets. The total number of villages destroyed, I learn from the very best authority (the Kardar), is one hundred and five: the loss of life and property cannot be estimated."

—— The "Bombay Times" contains an excellent article on the subject of cheap postage, which will be found among the Indian selections of our next issue: we are sorry we cannot find it on the present occasion.

—— The "Morning Chronicle" mentions the severe illness of Moolraj; he was not expected to live more than a few days.

—— We learn from the same source that a meeting was convened to do honour to the late Mr. Bethune. The attendance was numerous and select; it was resolved that a subscription be formed for the purpose of being applied in promoting the education of native females in India.

Baboo Ducknee Rajueen Mookerjeee, on behalf of himself and his fellow countrymen, undertook that another subscription should be raised solely among the native community, for the purpose of procuring a bust, or a picture, or some other personal memorial of the lamented deceased—the same, we believe, being intended for presentation to Mr. Bethune's Female School. A committee was elected, and a paper was handed round to the gentlemen present, and in a few moments it was announced that the amount already subscribed amounted to 6,800 Rupees.

—— The "Telegraph" publishes a new tonnage scale, which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce purpose adopting.

—— The "Bangalore Herald" mentions that Captain Priestley, 25th K. O. B. has been released from arrest.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1851.

Captain G. Fulljames assumed charge of the Office of Political Agent in the Rewa Canta on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. F. Leeson, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Commandant of the Goozerat Irregular Horse.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1851.

Mr. W. A. Fenner, First Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Northern Timber Agency, received charge of his duties on the 18th instant.

Ragno Govind Paranspey acting Dufturdar to the Collector of Belgaum, confirmed in [illegible] appointment.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1851.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Warden to be Provisional Member of Council at this Presidency.

Captain G. Hare received charge of the Ellichpoor Post Office, on the 16th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a sunnud to Ballajee Kassinath Joshee, authorizing him to practise as a Wukeel in the Konkun Zillah.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a fresh sunnud to Chenbussapa Itgee bin Sseevroodrapa Lingaiet, authorising him to practise as a Wukeel in the Dharwar Zillah.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1851.

No. 458 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Lieut. Col. Downe, dated the 22nd April, 1850, appointing Lieut. Johnstone to act as Adjutant to the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I. from [illegible], during the absence of Lieut. Sandwith, on leave to Bombay, or further orders.

An order by Lieut. Colonel H. Macan, dated Baroda, the 18th July 1851 appointing Lieut. Palin to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 17th Regt. until further orders, in room of Lieut. Pelly, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Resident at Baroda.

An order by Brigadier Browne, C. B., dated Baroda, the 14th July 1851, placing the services of Lieut. L. Pelly, of the 17th Regiment N. I., at the disposal of the Residen, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Assistant Resident, during the absence of Lieut. Batty-, on duty.

An order by Lieut. Col. Delamain, C. B., dated Neemuch, the 27th April 1851, appointing Assistant Surgeon Lodwick, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, to receive medical charge of the Convalescents of the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, at Station, vice Assistant Surgeon Coates, directed to join the Indian Navy.

No. 459 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the orders in Article [illegible]xxi Sec. 32, page 447 of Jameson's Code, to the following extent:—

1st. The transit between Khandeish and Malwa by the Sindwa Ghaut and between Goojerat and Malwa, as regards Troops and Officers on duty, or leave, shall be closed from the 1st of August to the 1st of January.

2nd. The transit between the Deccan and Malwa, by Asseerghur, shall be closed from the 1st of December to the 1st of August.

Bombay Castle 21st, August 1851.

No. 460 of 1851.—Lieut. A. G. Thompson is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master, and Interpreter, in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, to the 15th Regiment N. I.—Date of appointment, 28th June 1851.

No. 461 of 1851.—Ensign H. Birch, of the 27th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate, &c.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August, 1851.

No. 462 of 1851.—Major E. Walter, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry is permitted to retire from the Service, on the pension of his rank, from this date.

Bombay Castle, 25th August, 1851.

No. 463 of 1851.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Captain H. Rolland, of the 27th Regiment N. I., to act as Brigade Major at Poona, until further orders, vice Reynolds promoted.

Bombay Castle, 26th August, 1851.

No. 464 of 1851.—Major M. P. Willoughby, C. B., Agent for Gunpowder, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st September to the 30th November next, to proceed to Egypt, on private affairs.

455 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

Captain W. H. C. Lye, of the 13th Regiment N. I., and Lieut. A. J. S. Hessmann, of the 22nd Regiment N. I.

No. 466 of 1851.—Captain H. J. Barr, Military Paymaster at the Presidency, is allowed leave of absence to visit Egypt, on private affairs, for 3 months, commencing the 1st September next.

Captain S. Parr, Fort Adjutant of Bombay, is appointed to act as Paymaster, during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Barr, (in conformity with the Regulations,) or until further orders.

No. 467 of 1851.—Captain F. Mayor, of the 5th Regiment N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, at his own request, from this date.

Bombay Castle, 27th August, 1851.

No. 468 of 1851.—The services of Captain (Brevet Major) J. R. Brown, of the 6th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, having been placed at the disposal of this Government by that of Fort St. George, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER INCHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 18th Aug., 1851.

1. Gunner Peter Dougherty, General No. 893, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, having been reported as a man of extremely bad and irreclaimable character, the Commander in Chief directs that he be discharged from the Service from the date of his embarkation for England.

Gunner Dougherty is to be made over to the Town Major at Bombay, after he has undergone the imprisonment awarded him by Sentence of a Court Martial.

2. Student Apprentice Thomas Miller, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is discharged from the Service at his own request.

3. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made:—

[illegible]olice Shaik Vullee, of the Jail Hospital, Surat, is attached 1st Grade Appre[illegible]illery.

to the 4th Battalion Ar[illegible]ber, of the 7th Regt. N. I., to be a 2nd Grade Probationer Jankoo Bha[illegible]e 29th Regt. N. I.

Apprentice, and attached to th[illegible]

Poona, 19th August, 1851.

Head Quarters,

1. With reference to G. O. C. [illegible] No. 2, of the 27th May last, Ensign T. W. Hicks will continue to do duty w[illegible]ith the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry until the first October.

2. Bombardier J. Mackay, of the Regiment of Artillery, attached to the Ordnance Department, is promoted to Serjeant, and [illegible]appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 16th Regiment N. I.

3. The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Parr, dated Bhooj, the 3rd May, 1851, directing Assistant Serjeant Cruickshank, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., to receive medical charge of the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery with No. 5 Light Field Battery attached, and of the Staff and details at that Station.

An order by Brevet Lieut. Col. Blood, dated Bombay, the 15th August 1851, directing, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Marine Battalion, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Sylvester from the medical charge of the Head Quarters of the 11th Regiment N. I., to enable that Officer to join his appointment at Shoalapore.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. G. Raverty, from 10th Sept. to 31st October to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Goozeratee Language.

Head Quarters, Poona, 21st August, 1851.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

6th Regt. Mad. Light Cavalry.—Brevet Major J. R. Brown, from 11th to 31st August, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. R. W. Brett, from 19th Aug. to 30th September, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Regt. of Arty.—2nd Lieut. T. Graham, from 1st Sept. to 20th Oct., to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Mahratta language.

3rd Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. C. Hobson, from 20th August to 20th October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

19th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. J. Checkly, from 1st Sept. to 25th October, do.

24th Regt. N. I.—Ensign D. D. Thsip, from 1st Sept. to 31st October, do.

Infantry.—Ensign D. B. Young, attached to the 24th Regiment N. I. ditto.

N. V. Batln.—Lieut. W. Turnbull, from 2nd Sept. to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 22nd August, 1851.

The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered:—

1st Grade Apprentice Gunputtee Copurney, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I. is transferred to the 5th Regt. N. L. I., and Vincent Swamee, of the latter Corps, is attached to the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 23rd August, 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the Service of Gunner [illegible]olonel Brown, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, on a pension of one shilling per diem, in Europe.

The undermentioned Officer has obtain[illegible]d leave of absence:—

13th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. H. C. Ly[illegible]rom 9th August to 31st August, 1851.—To proceed to Bombay, on medi[illegible]al certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, [illegible]ombay, 27th August, 1851.

The under-mentioned Officer has been reported, by a Station Committee assembled at Poona, to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the Hoostanee Language which is [illegible]ntemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th [illegible] 1844:—2nd Lieut. R. E. P. C[illegible]grave, Engineers—22nd August, 1851

The following order is confirmed:—

Wilson, dated Deesa, the 8th Aug. 1851, order by Brigadier G. [illegible] Cameron, from that date, to receive medical [illegible]cting Assistant Surgeon [illegible]se Brigade and Staff at that station.

[illegible]e of the 4th Troop Ho[illegible]ers have obtained leave of absence:—

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

[illegible]. European Regt. [illegible]—Lieut. F. Phillips, from 1st September to 25th [illegible]ber, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examina[illegible] in the Mahratta language.

[illegible] 2nd—Lieut. C. L. R. Glassford, ditto, ditto.

[illegible]d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. F. Taylor, from 23rd August to 8th Septem[illegible], in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Sd.) J. HALE, Lieut. Col., Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.

Head Quarters, Poona, 21st August, 1851.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Grey grants leave of absence to Captain Lockhart, H. M.'s 79th Highlanders, to England, for 2 years, on private affairs, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

A report of this Officer's departure from Aden, as well as the usual declaration certificate in duplicate, to be transmitted to this Department by the first opportunity.

By order of His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,

(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major,

Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1851.

No. 93 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are made:—

Mr. Charles Young, Acting Master, of the "Hastings," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 17th July 1851.

Commander C. D. Campbell, from the shore, to the Command of the steam-vessel "Zenobia," from the 1st August 1851.

Mr. Barker, Captain's Clerk, from sick quarters, to the steam-vessel "Zenobia," as Clerk in Charge, from the 1st August 1851.

Mr. Searle, Mate, of the "Mahi," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 28th July 1851.

By Captain J. P. SANDERS, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

Mr. Ingle, Captain's Clerk, to be Clerk in charge of the "Victoria," vice Mr. Mignon, discharged to the "Elphinstone," from the 8th July 1851.

Mr. Mignon, Clerk, proceeding on duty to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Mahi," at the Midshipmen's Mess, from the 12th July 1851.

By Commander R. ETHERSEY, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

Lieutenant Hopkins, proceeding on duty to the Mouth of the Hujamaree, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Meteor," at the Acting Master's Table, from the 20th to 22nd March 1841.

Lieutenant Grounds, proceeding on survey duty from Kotree to Kurrachee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Assyria," at the Acting Master's Mess, from the 8th to 10th May 1851.

Mr. Weeks, 3rd Class Gunner, of the flat "Sutledge," was employed on detached duty from 3rd to 27th June 1851, while proceeding in charge of Government flat No. 4, to bring timber from the Fullalee Forest, for the use of the Indus Flotilla.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1851.

No. 94 of 1851.—Mr. N. Oliver, 1st Assistant to the Master Attendant, is allowed leave of absence from the 14th instant to the 27th proximo, to proceed to the Malabar Coast, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Superintendant's Office, Bombay, 22nd August, 1851.

Mr. Nash, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, from the 'Berenice' to the Sesostris, as Acting Master.

(Sd.) J. C. HAWKINS, Capt., Assist. Supdt. of the I. N.

Superintendant's Office, Bombay, 26th January, 1851.

Lieut. Draper, commanding the 'Berenice,' was permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 23th instant.

Lieutenant Nisbett, Supernumerary on board the 'Hastings,' is hereby appointed to the charge of the Berenice.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 91 of the 12th instant, Commander Montriou is directed to proceed to Aden by the steam 'Vessel Ajdaha,' appointed to leave this on the 1st proximo, and Commander Barker will receive him on board, and accommodate him accordingly.

Lieut. Manners having been reported fit for duty is directed to join the 'Hastings' as Supernumerary.

By order of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

(Signed.) F. G. BONE, Secretary.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS.

51

21st Aug.—Assist. Surgn. R. D. Peele, Oculist, on duty, from Poona.
22nd " Lieut. Col. J. Holland, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieut Col. H Hancock, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
23rd " Lieut. R. Brett, 2nd Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Poona.
" " Lieut. W. Blount, 7th Madras N. I., on medical certificate, from Jaulnah.
24th " Lieut. Frankland, Marine Battalion, to rejoin, from the Deccan
" " Assistant Surgeon Ballantine, 29th Regt. N. I, on sick certificate, from Surat.
" " Lieut. Lowndes, 29th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Surat.
" " Ensign Muttlebury, 29th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Surat.
25th " Capt. Taylor, 7th Madras N. I, on furlough, from Jaulnah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At Wurrungull, on the 11th August, the Lady of Capt. W. J. Hare, of a daughter. At Colaba, on the 20th August, the Lady of Lieut. H. D. Campbell, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, of a daughter. At Hingolie, on the 18th August, the lady of Captain H. Skinner, Commanding Nizam's 3rd Cavalry, of a son. At Ahmednuggur, on the 23rd August, the Lady of Lieut. Aitken, Artillery, of a son. At Rajcote, on the 16th August, the Lady of Captain Henry Aston, of a son. At Broach, on the 16th August, the Lady of Lieut. G. W. Harding, Qr. Mr. 2nd or Grenadier Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Florence, on the 28th June, at the Austrian Embassy, after the Roman Catholic form, and afterwards at the house of the English Charge d'Affaires, by the Rev. Henry O'Neil, Baron de Hugel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H. M. the Emperor of Austria at the Court of Tuscany, to Elizabeth, only child of Major General Farquharson, of the Bombay Army. At the Cathedral, on Saturday the 23rd August, by the Rev. R. Keays, Eliza Denton, the eldest daughter of W. R. Hayman, Esq., I. N., to Lieutenant and Adjutant John Bates, 5th Regiment Bombay N. I.

DEATHS.—In the Fort, on the 19th August, of inflammation of the lungs, Emma, the beloved daughter of Mr. Walsh, Sub-Conductor of the Ordnance Department, aged nine months and four days. At Broach, on the 16th August, Charles C. Prendergast, Esq., Bombay Civil Service. At the Presidency, on the 25th August, Assistant Surgeon Thomas Ballantine, 29th N. I., deeply regretted. At No. 1 Grant Buildings, Colaba, on the 25th August, Francis, the son of Mr. R. M'Kenzie, I. N., aged 3 years and 3 months. On the 5th May, of hooping-cough, on board the *Earl of Balcarras*, Archibald Wm. Spratt, youngest child of Dr. and Mrs. W. Crawford Browne. At the Presidency, killed by the upsetting of his curricle, early on the morning of the 26th August, Captain John Croft Hawkins, Assistant Superintendent and Senior Officer of the Indian Navy, aged 55 years, deeply and sincerely lamented by his relatives and a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851 ARRIVALS.

19th August.—American barque Sea Breeze, C. H. Brown, from Boston, 14th May. *Passengers*—Mr. B. W. Pierce, supercargo.

22nd " Ship Hydroose, Mafarsah, Nacoda, from Juddah 15th July, and Aden 29th August. *Passengers*—149 Pilgrims.

" " P. & O. Co.'s steamer Singapore, J. W. Purchase, from Hong-kong 24th July, Singapore 2nd, Penang 4th, and Point de Galle 17th instant. *Passengers*—Mrs. Webb, and infant; Mrs. Bremner, and infant; J. Webb, Esq.; Ardaseer Sapoorjee, Esq.; three Native servants.

23rd " H. C. steam-frigate Auckland, Commr. A. M'Donald, with the London Mail of the 24th July. *Passengers*—Mrs. B. Hamilton; Miss A. Eaton; Miss C. Eaton; Lieutenant B. Hamilton, I. N.; Mr. T. Hepworth; Mr. J. Davis, I. N.; Mr. A. Scott; Mr. R. Parkinson. *From Aden*—1 Medical Apprentice; 1 Sergeant, 2 Privates, 1 Woman, and a Child, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; 7 Followers, 9 Women, and 6 Children, Engineer Dept.

" " Steamer Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, James Clark, from Surat. *Passengers*—Mrs Ballantine; Mrs. Henderson; T. Ballantine, Esq.; and Lieut. Lowades, 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

24th " Barque Fanny, Salmon Adam, Nacoda, from Juddah 25th July, and Aden 9th August. *Passengers*—126 Pilgrims.

27th " Barque Trafalgar, G. Richardson, from Gravesend 21st and Start Point 27th May. *Passengers*—Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. Widdicombe; Mrs. Curtis, and Child; Lieutenant Barker, I. N.; Lieut. Widdicombe, 7th B. N. I.; Mr. Davidson; Mrs. O'Brian; Mrs. Pym and Child; and a Native Servant.

" " Ship Equator, John Ewar, from Boston 9th May. *Passengers*—A Lady; Mr. Thomas K. Cummins, supercargo; Mr. Otes; B. Everett, Clerk; and the Rev. Mr. Bissell.

DEPARTURES.

20th August.—Ship Futtay Sultan, G. Jollicoe, to Allepee and Penang. *Passengers*—23 Prisoners; 1 Havildar, and 11 Sepoys, Marine Battalion, as a Guard; and 14 time-expired convicts.

" " Ship Margaret Skelly, D. Topping, to Calcutta.

" " Ship Thomas Campbell, J. Clarke, to Whampoa in China.

23rd " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. *Passengers*—150 Natives.

24th " Ship Tara, W. Hamilton, to Liverpool. *Passenger*—Ensign Winniett, H. M.'s 83rd Regt.

25th " Ship John Wicklif, B. Daly, to Canton. *Passenger*—One Chinaman.

" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—1 Russuldar, 12 Rank and File, and 10 Na[illegible]atta

27th " Ship Hydroose, J. Brown, to the Coast and Calc[illegible]atta *Passengers*—19 Natives.

28th " Ship Prince of Orange, 566 tons, J. Stephens, to Ca[illegible]ton in China.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, August 27th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 18th to the 24th August, (inclusive), 185[illegible].

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
Aug.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
18	29·742	29·644	78·2	82·3	77·6	79·0		[illegible]
19	·730	·617	77·8	80·6	77·5	78·0	0	[illegible]
20	·782	·666	76·4	77·0	75·4	76·0	60	·31
21	·750	·631	76·3	82·0	76·0	78·0	7	·55
22	·733	·636	76·9	83·0	76·0	79·0	0	·13
23	·713		76·4	83·5	75·0	80·0	0	[illegible]
24		·616					2	0·48
							Total Rain—	4·30

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Aug. 18.—Overcast, heavy rain, lightning, and distant thunder in the N. W. in the evening.

19.— " light rain, " and strong gusts of wind.

20.— " heavy rain, " "

21.— " light rain, " "

22.—Less cloudy, less rain. " "

23.—Overcast, light rain.

24.— " "

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 25th August, 1851.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST 1851.

Exchange.

London.....	6 months' sight	Is. 11 7/32d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates.....		Is. 11½d.
Ditto.....	3 months' sight	Is. 11½d.
Ditto.....	2 ditto	Is. 11d.
Ditto.....	1 ditto	Is. 10 3/4d.
Calcutta.....	at 60 days'	100½ per cent.
Ditto.....	30 ditto	100⅝ "
Ditto.....	Sight	101¼ "
Madras.....	30 days'	99⅜ "
Ditto.....	Sight	Par.
China.....	60 days'	220

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 6½	ℙ ct. 23 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank.....	"	500 7	do. 9 disct. sales.
Commercial Bank.....	"	500 7	do. 10 discount.
Agra Bank.....	"	500 8	do. Par. with dividend.
Apollo Press Co.....	"	12,500 1,500	p. shr. Rs. 17,500 ex. div.
Colaba ditto.....	"	7,000 1,500	p. shr. Rs. 16,500 do.
Colaba Land Co.....	"	10,000 420	p. shr. Rs. 7,000
Bombay S. N. Co.....	"	500 None	43 p. ct. disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 27.	4.5. Rs. 25

Government Securities.

5	ℙ Ct. Transfer Loan	Rs. 115	ℙ 100 Siccas.	Sales.
	" Loan 1825-26	" 107⅓	do.	} Nom'l.
	" Loan 1829-30	" 107	do.	
	" Loan 1841-42	" 104	do.	
4	" Loan 1832-33	" 96		
	" Loan 1835 36 / 1842-43	" 91½		

Prices of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns.....	Rs. 10 3 at 10 6 as. each.
Bank of England Notes.....	" 10 2 as. per £.
Spanish Dollars.....	" 221 per 100 dirs.
German Crowns.....	" 211 do.
Sycee Silver.....	" 104½ p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)...	" 16[illegible] per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch...	" 15⅝ do.

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton....£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To Liverpool.....£2[illegible] at £2 10s. 0d. do.
To Clyde..... Nominal.
To China..... Rs. 11 per candy.
To Calcutta Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Russ.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand [illegible] per cent per annum.

" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice.....

" " " at 3 months' " .....

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months	4 per ct. per annm.
" Commercial Bills.....		7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes...		6 " "
" " Goods, &c.....		8½ " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight...	at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight.....	" 1s. 11⅜d. "
" " at 2 months' sight...	" 1s. 11d. "
" " at 1 month's sight...	" 1s. 10⅞d. "
" " at 1 day's sight...	" 1s. 10¾d. "
" Ireland at 1 days' sight...	
" Scotland at 1 days' sight.....	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	" 1s. 10½d. "

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... ½ per cent

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, th undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and witho charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent bein

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Bank, Bombay:" and to make all Orders or Hoondees pay him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distin possible the name and address of the party to whom the rem is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be dr

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 14th August, 1851.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, Manockjee's Buildings, Colaba, by the Proprietor, JOHN MACFARLANE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1851. [No. 27.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting, Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

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Per Half Year.....	„ 8	Per Month.....	„ 1½

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For Advertisements of a permanent character, and such as are desired to have a something more than local circulation,—as of Trades and Professions, Educational and other Institutions, Banking and Insurance, and others of a like nature,— the *Bombay Guardian* presents itself as a most effective channel of communication.

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Repetitions.....	„ 1½	Repetitions do.....	„

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FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 frigate-built Ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 Tons, JAMES FURNELL, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

Bombay, 5th May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To Sail on 1st March, 1852

TOUCHING ON THE COAST, AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built Ship CARNATIC, 800 Tons; AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

1st August, 1851.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE (1,200 tons and 500 horse power), Charles Evans, Commander, will be despatched on the 18th instant, for the above Ports, taking Cargo and Passengers also for MADRAS and CALCUTTA, SUEZ, MALTA, CONSTANTINOPLE, and SOUTHAMPTON.

LAST SHIPPING DAY, 15TH INSTANT.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd September 1851. (Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

FOR SALE, in 3 dozen cases—PORT WINE from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the Godown-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS: ANGLO-FRENCH COMPANY: CELERITY—ECONOMY.

LONDON, PARIS, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA.

ALSO to all the Ports of Italy and Spain, Turkey and Greece. This Company takes on itself the whole of expense at Hotels, Passports for clearing Luggage at the Custom House—in fact every possible expense. It will also undertake, at agreed prices, to convey passengers by Post, with confidential Couriers.—Apply

BOMBAY—DILLON & Co. 12 Apollo Street.

MALTA—G. Muir, Librarian and General Commission Agent.

ALEXANDRIA—Hotel d'Orient.

MARSEILLES—M. Chalanqui, Hotel Beauveau.

LONDON—Mr. Horne, 16, Bishopsgate Street.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds. & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash.

DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

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	Rs.	As.
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